

Formula

italiano 1

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Miriam Rawson
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Pearson

Formula

italiano



1

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Pearson Australia

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- recognise some Italian cities and landmarks
- understand new Italian words
- say the Italian alphabet
- pronounce some Italian words.

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Comincia l'avventura!

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You will learn how to:

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- say hello
- say your name
- ask and give information about age
- ask someone their name and how to spell it
- say where you come from.

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Formula italiano

Formula italiano is an exciting all-new package for new learners of Italian. Each level in the series consists of:

STUDENT BOOK AND STUDENT CD

The student book follows a well-paced approach to language learning with frequent consolidation and revision. Key vocabulary is easy to find and students will be motivated by the lively presentation and their own sense of achievement.

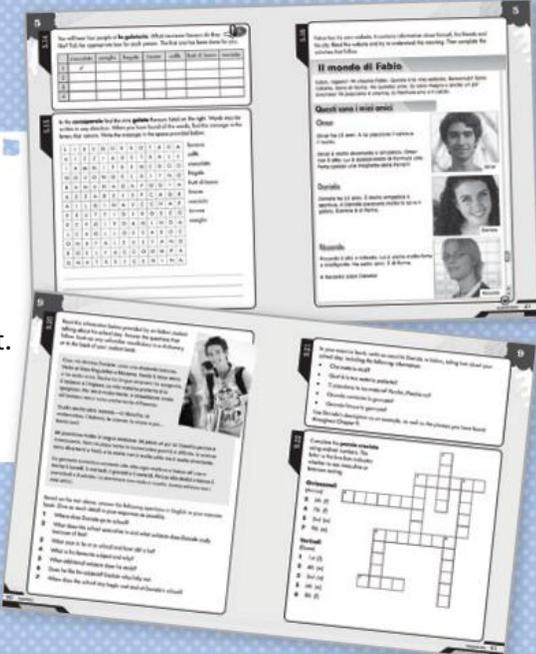
The student CD inside the student book contains material designed to make learning Italian both easier and fun. It contains:

- audio from the student book and activity book
- an offline version of the Companion Website
- a hyperlink to the live Companion Website on Pearson Places
- LOTELab speaking and listening activities.



ACTIVITY BOOK

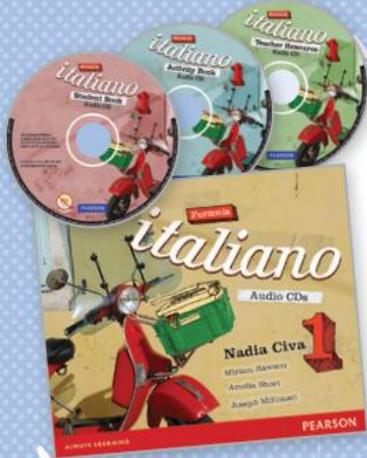
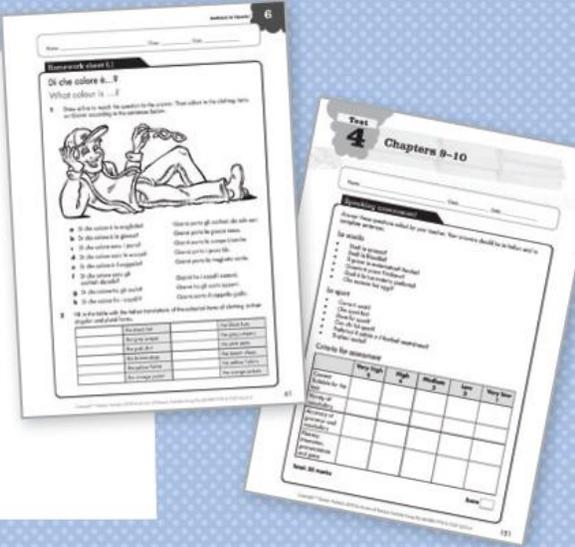
The activity book is a stimulating and engaging complement to the student book. It contains 100 pages of varied activities that will reinforce students' learning in a lively, easy-to-follow format. The activities provide for a range of learning styles.



TEACHER RESOURCE

The teacher resource consists of a range of materials designed to support both student and teacher in the classroom and at home. It includes:

- worksheets and homework sheets
- tests (also available in Word from the Teacher Resource Centre through the Teacher Lounge on Pearson Places)
- checklists
- solutions to all student activity book activities.



AUDIO CDS

The audio CDs provide high-quality recordings of the dialogues and listening activities in the student book and activity book, as well as the listening components of the tests included in the teacher resource.

The dialogues and listening activities have been recorded with native Italian speakers, at a pace suitable for beginner learners of Italian.

PEARSON PLACES



Pearson Places is the gateway to digital learning material for teachers and students across Australia. Sample the range of resources and register for free at www.pearsonplaces.com.au.

Each student book in the **Formula italiano** series is supported by its own Companion Website through the Student and Teacher Lounges on **Pearson Places**.

Student Lounge

Our Student Lounge contains engaging supplementary material for students, including:

- web destinations for each chapter, with a brief description of the content of each website
- drag and drop activities, to consolidate new learning and vocabulary
- chapter review quizzes with hints and explanations, automatic feedback and an email facility.

Teacher Lounge

Our password-protected Teacher Resource Centre contains teaching programs, audio scripts and editable tests in Word. It can be found through the Teacher Lounge on **Pearson Places**.



How to use this book

Formula italiano I student book has been designed for new learners of Italian across Australia. It has an even focus on listening and speaking, reading, writing and viewing to create an engaging and practical approach to learning Italian.

This student book consists of chapters with the following features:



Chapter opening pages include learning outcomes for the chapter and a photo relevant to the themes of the chapter. Chapter content follows the sequence of these outcomes.

Cartoon storyboards appear in most chapters. These follow the adventures of the main characters and introduce some of the key language to be found in the chapter.



Audio icons indicate where the audio recordings are linked to content. The audio is available on the student CD found in the front of the book, or on the *Formula italiano I* Audio CDs.

Activities appear regularly through a chapter, giving students opportunities to apply knowledge and skills. This continual reinforcement allows active consolidation of learning.



Investigazione linguistica sections provide specific information on aspects of grammar and language introduced in the chapter.



Investigazione culturale sections represent detailed cultural information about Italy, presented in context.



Glossario lists provide an easy reference for newly introduced language with English translations.



Tocca a te! are speaking activities performed with a partner or individually. These promote students' confidence in speaking, and generate fun at the front of the classroom!

Questions and Answers contain snippets of conversations to help students reinforce their knowledge of key language learnt in the chapter.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

The **Handy hint** feature provides helpful strategies and tips for students.

Handy hint

Cosa pensi? sections contain questions that challenge students to think about and discuss their learning. Students are encouraged to make connections with, and reflect on Italian language and culture.

Cosa pensi ?

Pearson Places icons indicate where activities are available for students on the *Formula italiano I* Companion Website through the Student Lounge on **Pearson Places**. The text around each icon indicates the type of activity that is available.



Ripasso are revision sections that give students an opportunity to demonstrate their understanding of the outcomes listed in the chapter opening page.

Ripasso

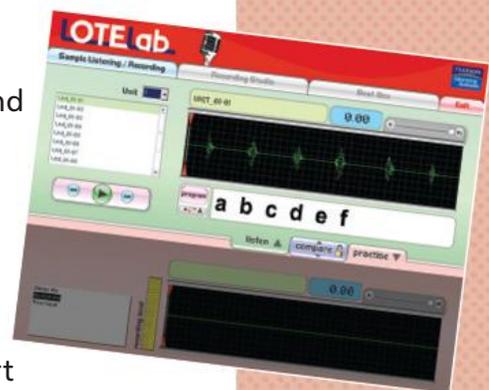
Riassunto sections contain vocabulary and grammar lists based on the chapter opening page outcomes. These are handy for reinforcing key language. They are also useful for homework or for study before tests.

Riassunto

Don't forget!

There are great interactive activities in the student CD found at the front of this book:

- Practise your Italian against that of a native speaker. Remember: practice makes perfect!
- Record your own Italian for classroom presentations, assessment or fun.
- Create your own music using the samples given, or import your own samples. Play your song and then record your own lyrics over the top of it.





VALLE D'AOSTA

TRENTINO-ALTO ADIGE

FRIULI-VENEZIA GIULIA

LOMBARDIA

VENETO

PIEMONTE

EMILIA-ROMAGNA

LIGURIA

TOSCANA

MARCHE

mar Ligure

mare Adriatico

UMBRIA

LAZIO

ABRUZZO

MOLISE

mare Mediterraneo

SARDEGNA

mar Tirreno

CAMPANIA

PUGLIA

BASILICATA

CALABRIA

0 300 km

mar Ionio

SICILIA



1

Evviva l'Italia!

You will learn how to:

- recognise some Italian cities and landmarks
- recognise some Italian words you already know
- learn ways to understand new Italian words
- say the Italian alphabet
- pronounce some Italian words.



What do you know about Italy?



Modern day gladiators at **il Colosseo** (the colosseum)

Italy has a long history. Over 2000 years ago Italy was the heart of the Roman Empire and archaeological excavations throughout Italy have found proof of people living there, as far back as 200 000 years ago. In the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries Italy was home to the Renaissance (**rinascimento**), a period of great development, especially in artistic fields, that had an impact on all of Europe.

In modern times Italy has become a popular tourist destination with nearly 40 million people visiting each year. Italy is famous the world over for, amongst other things, fashion, food, fast cars, design and art.

According to the 2006 census, nearly 200 000 Australian residents were born in Italy. In addition, more than 852 000 Australians claimed to have Italian ancestry.

Attività 1.1

How much do you know about Italy? What do you think? Are the following statements about Italy **veri** (true) or **falsi** (false)?



- | | | | |
|----|---|---|---|
| 1 | Italy has a population of approximately 60 million. | V | F |
| 2 | The Italian flag is blue, white and red. | V | F |
| 3 | Italy is home of Volvo cars. | V | F |
| 4 | Milan, one of the world's fashion centres, is in Italy. | V | F |
| 5 | Italy was the birth place of Leonardo da Vinci. | V | F |
| 6 | Italy is where you will find the Leaning Tower of Pisa, the Roman Colosseum and Mount Vesuvius. | V | F |
| 7 | The capital city of Italy is Naples. | V | F |
| 8 | Pizza originated in Italy. | V | F |
| 9 | Italy is in Asia. | V | F |
| 10 | Italy could fit into Australia about 45 times. | V | F |
| 11 | Venice is an Italian city of islands and canals. | V | F |



The Italian flag is called **il tricolore**.

1 The population of Italy is estimated to be around 59 million people.

4 **Milano** (Milan), in the north of Italy, is not only the fashion and finance capital of Italy, it is also considered one of the great fashion centres of the world.

2 Italy's flag is called **il tricolore** because of the three stripes of colour: green, white, red. The green symbolises prosperity, the white purity and the red blood. Another, religious, interpretation is that green represents hope, white faith and red charity. The flag has only been used in its current form since 1948.

FRANCIA

Torino

Milano

Venezia

11 **Venezia** (Venice) is famous for its canals and gondolas.

5 Leonardo da Vinci was, amongst other things, a famous artist, sculptor and designer. He was born in **Vinci**, near **Firenze** (Florence) the famous Italian city, in 1452 and died in 1519 in France. His famous works include the paintings the *Mona Lisa* and the *Last Supper*.

6 **La torre di Pisa** (the Leaning Tower) is in **Pisa**.

7 **Roma** (Rome) is the capital of Italy. **Il Colosseo** (the Colosseum) is in **Roma**.

Corsica (Francia)

ROMA

8 The modern day pizza is believed to have originated in **Napoli** (Naples) in the eighteenth century. At that time it was mainly a dish eaten by the lower classes. **Il Vesuvio** (Mount Vesuvius) is a volcano near **Napoli**.

mare Adriatico

Napoli

Bari

N

Sardegna

Cagliari

mar Mediterraneo

0

300 km

3 Ferrari, Fiat, Alfa Romeo, Lancia, Maserati and Lamborghini cars all come from Italy.

9 Italy is a peninsula in southern Europe. The north of Italy has borders with France, Switzerland, Austria and Slovenia. The rest of Italy is surrounded by sea; read more about this on page 37.

Palermo

Sicilia

10 Italy has an area of about 301 000 km² while Australia's is 7 682 000 km². Australia is approximately 25 times bigger than Italy.

ALGERIA

TUNISIA

The Italian language

As well as being spoken in Italy, Italian is one of the official languages of Switzerland, San Marino, Slovenia, the Vatican City, Istria (a county of Croatia) and the European Union. San Marino and the Vatican City are both independent states within the borders of Italy.

Italian is also spoken in Malta, Argentina, Uruguay, Somalia, Brazil, Libya, Ethiopia, and other countries including the United States, Canada and Australia, that were destinations for many Italian immigrants. Throughout the world, Italian is one of the most taught non-native languages, together with English, French, Spanish and German.

pasta



How much Italian do you already know?

You probably already know some Italian words, perhaps even without realising it. In fact, we use Italian words to refer to lots of things in English. Many of these 'adopted' words refer to Italian food or drink, for example, **pasta**, **spaghetti**, **calamari**, **salami** and **cappuccino**.

Cosa pensi ?

Can you think of any other food-related words we use in Australia that may be Italian?

cappuccino

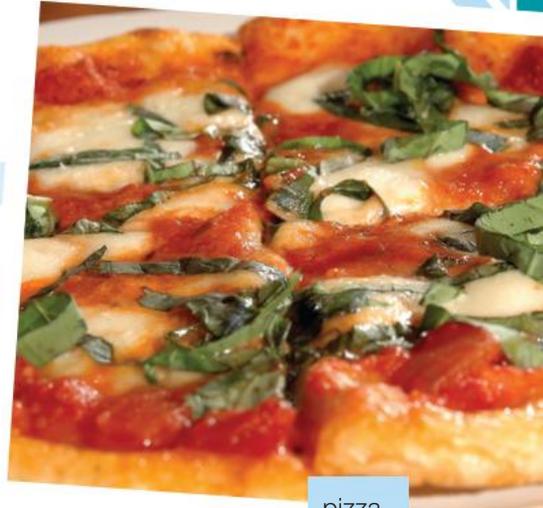


Attività 1.2

What other Italian products have you seen in shops and restaurants?

The following are clues to some other Italian food words commonly used in Australia. What are they?

- 1 Sheets of pasta layered with sauce and cheese. L _____
- 2 A green vegetable that looks a bit like cauliflower. B _____
- 3 Italian ice cream. G _____
- 4 A green vegetable, shaped a bit like a cucumber. Z _____
- 5 Usually flat and round, with different toppings. P _____



pizza

Obviously not all Italian words used in English are to do with food. Have you heard of any of these?

terracotta opera aroma ciao bravo

Why do you think we use so many words originating from Italian?

Look at these signs from Italy. Which words do you recognise?



As you learn more about the Italian language you will realise that many Italian words are either:

- the same as words used in English: **tennis**, **cinema**, **radio**, **banana** and **computer**

or

- similar to English words, **telefono** (telephone), **fotografia** (photograph), **televisione** (television).

When words in Italian and English are the same or very similar they are called **cognates**.

Cosa pensi ?

The words above may look the same or very similar in Italian and English, but do you think they sound the same?

Attività 1.3



Listen, read and repeat.

tennis	cinema	radio	banana
computer	telefono	fotografia	televisione



Tocca a te!

Can you guess what these Italian words mean?
Listen to the CD, read the words and repeat.



fantastico	musica	silenzio	automobile
autobus	elefante	aprile	lettera



Investigazione Linguistica

When learning a new language you should look for connections with your own language, as well as patterns and clues within the new language. For example, look at the Italian words **attenzione** and **televisione**. Can you see any connection between the way the words are written in Italian and with the English translations 'attention' and 'television'?

Both words end in **-ion** in English and this becomes **-ione** in the Italian words. This is a pattern. Often words that end in **-ion** in English will be very similar in Italian with the **-ione** ending. The heading of this section has another example: **investigazione** = investigation.

Attività 1.4



What do you think these words might mean in English?

Listen, read and repeat.

opinione	nazione	stazione	revisione
competizione	popolazione	unione	organizzazione
comunicazione	riunione	creazione	conversazione

Have you noticed another pattern with some of these **-ione** words and their English equivalents? Discuss this with your teacher.

Handy hint

If you are trying to work out what a new Italian word may mean, start by asking yourself:

- Is the word the same as a word used in English? (e.g. **weekend**)
- Does the word look very similar to a word used in English or another language you are familiar with? (e.g. **concerto**)
- Can you recognise a pattern or another English word within the word? (e.g. **autobus**)
- If you are viewing or reading a text in Italian, are there pictures, graphics or other features of the layout that might give clues to the meaning?

Falsi amici

Things are not always simple. Sometimes an Italian word may look very much like an English word but have a very different meaning. For example, the Italian word **accidenti** may look like the English 'accident'; however, there is no relationship: **accidenti** is an exclamation like 'darn!' **Fattoria** may look like the English word 'factory' but it is actually the word for 'farm'. While the word for 'factory', **fabbrica**, looks like the English word 'fabric'. Words that look the same but don't have a similar meaning are sometimes called 'false friends' or **falsi amici**. Don't let these **falsi amici** put you off learning Italian. You have more true friends in Italian than false ones!

L'alfabeto italiano

Like English, Italian uses the Roman alphabet, but unlike English there are only 21 letters in the Italian alphabet.

Which letters are not present in the Italian alphabet but do appear in English?



a	b	c	d	e	f	g
h	i	l	m	n	o	p
q	r	s	t	u	v	z

The missing letters—j, k, w, x, y—typically don't appear in Italian words, however, you will see them in words that Italian has borrowed from other languages. These 'borrowed' letters have special names: J is called **jay** (like in English) and also **i lunga** (long I), K is **kappa**, W is called **doppia vu** (double v), X is **ics** and Y is **ipilon**.



Il Pantheon, Roma
(the Pantheon, Rome)

Attività 1.5



What does the Italian alphabet sound like? Listen, read and repeat.

What sounds do vowels have in Italian? Listen, read and repeat.

A E I O U

What do words including the 'borrowed' letters sound like?

Listen, read and repeat.

weekend yogurt jazz koala extra



Investigazione Linguistica

Si dice così

Writing Italian is simple. Words are written as they sound (phonetic). While words in English often have silent letters, 'h' is the only silent letter in Italian. There are some special letter combinations and sounds that you will need to learn.

Look at the following Italian words. What do you think the words mean? They are very similar to their English equivalents but there are differences. What do you notice? Remember, look for the pattern!

telefono **fotografia** **elefante** **alfabeto**



Listen, read and repeat.

If an Italian word sounds like an English word that has 'ph', the Italian word will be written with an **f**.



Pronti, via!

Ready, go!

Let's try putting what we have learnt into practice. Remember, it isn't necessary to know all the words in order to get an idea of the meaning.

The information flyer below contains many words that are probably unfamiliar to you. Look carefully at each word and the overall flyer:

- What do you think it is about?
- What do the illustrations tell you?
- Can you guess what some of the words might mean?
- Does the information given in the **attività** that follows help you work out the meaning?

Atletitalia

Atletitalia, produttore italiano di articoli sportivi, è lo sponsor di Giochi Italia, una competizione per giovani atleti dai 13 ai 16 anni. In palio? Tre mesi presso famosi club sportivi italiani:

- ultimissimi articoli sportivi
- i migliori allenatori italiani
- la possibilità di partecipare a gare in tutta l'Italia
- l'opportunità di visitare molti siti italiani famosi
- il modo ideale per imparare l'italiano
- tutte le spese sono incluse.

www.atletitalia.it

Attività 1.6

In the flyer can you locate the Italian words for the following English words?

opportunity Italian competition famous sponsor

athletes included sporting possibility participate



Investigazione Culturale



As you have already seen, there are a lot of similarities between Italian and English. One reason for this is simply borrowing new words when something new is invented, for example, **computer**, or when something from one country is introduced to another, for example, **pasta**. But there is another reason that is to do with history and languages spoken in the past. Do you know what it might be?

If you think that the answer is Latin, then you are right! Latin was the language of the ancient Roman Empire that extended throughout Europe, as far as England. The Romans conquered many countries and while those countries kept their own languages, the local people also had to learn to speak and write Latin. As a result, Latin words were adopted into many European languages, including English.

Over hundreds of years Latin evolved into the language we know as Italian.



Investigazione Culturale



Venetian glass is a popular souvenir for travellers to Italy.

As we have seen, English has borrowed many words from Italian; however, it is not only words that Italy and Italians have given the world.

Did you know:

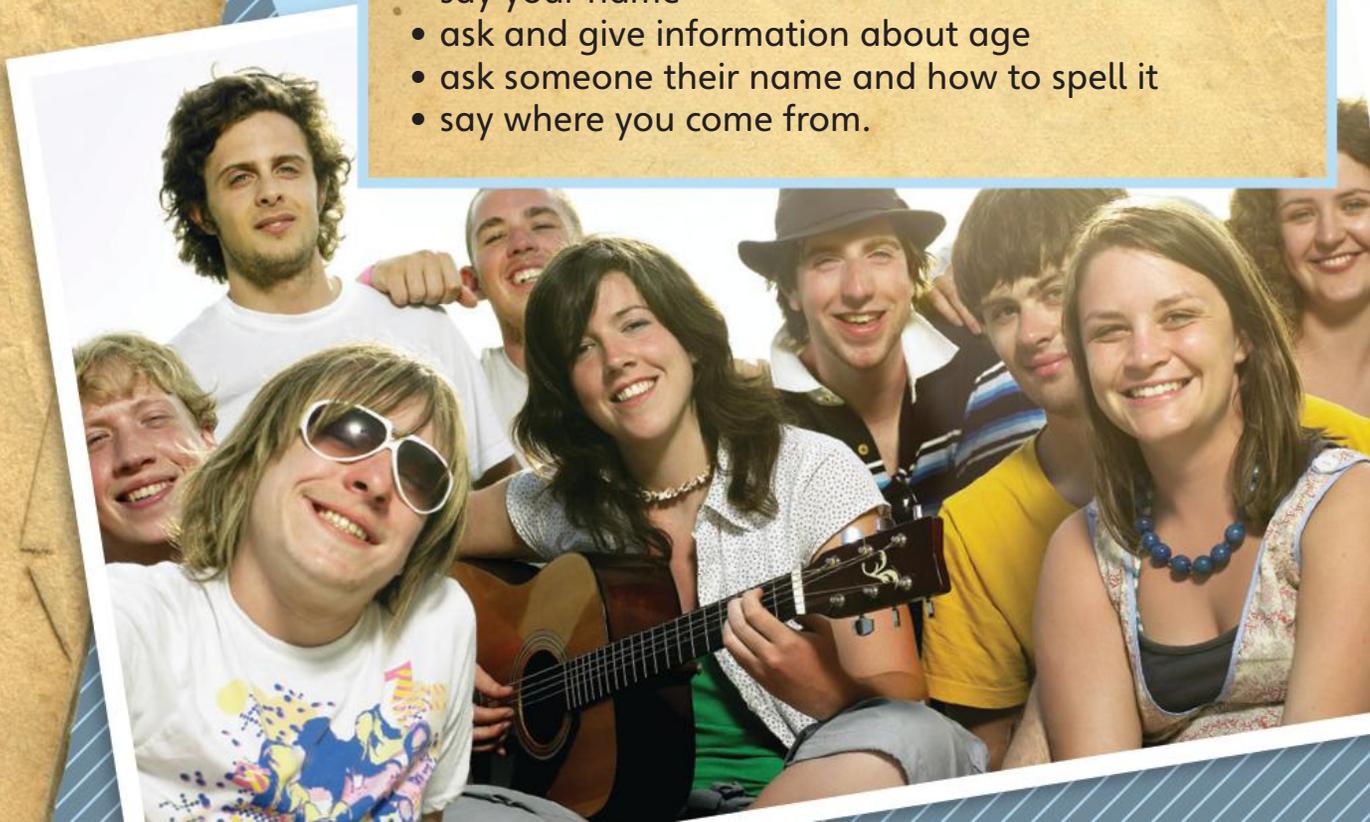
- it was an Italian who opened the first ice-cream parlour?
- that it is believed the fork was invented and first used in Italy?
- pianos and violins originated in Italy?
- an Italian invented the first telephone?
- the first wearable eyeglasses were believed to be invented by an Italian?
- clear glass was invented in Venice about 600 years ago?

On the Internet or in your school library see if you can discover any other things that were invented in Italy or by Italians.

Comincia l'avventura!

You will learn how to:

- count to 20
- say hello
- say your name
- ask and give information about age
- ask someone their name and how to spell it
- say where you come from.



E i vincitori sono...

And the winners are ...



Chi sono i vincitori australiani?
I vincitori australiani della competizione Giochi Italia, sponsorizzata dal produttore di attrezzature sportive italiano Atletitalia sono...

Who are the Australians winners?

The Australian winners of the Giochi Italia competition, sponsored by Italian sporting-goods producer Atletitalia, are...

Look at the ID cards on the following pages to find out about the competition winners.

Handy hint

Use the tips below for understanding new words so you can work out the meaning of the following ID cards. Remember, it isn't necessary to understand all the words to get an idea of what information is being given. A glossary of some of the words has been included after the ID cards.

Remember:

Look for patterns!
Look for clues!
Look for familiar words!

Nome: Nathan		
Cognome: Bareau		
Capelli: castani	Occhi: castani	
Età: 14	Data di nascita: 14 aprile	
Luogo di nascita: Mauritius		
Interessi: basket, computer, pesca		Residenza: Perth

Nome: Melanie		
Cognome: Chong		
Capelli: neri	Occhi: neri	
Età: 13	Data di nascita: 8 febbraio	
Luogo di nascita: Darwin		
Interessi: nuoto, violino, calcio		Residenza: Adelaide

Cosa pensi ?

What do you think **interessi** might mean? What do you think **data** and **luogo** mean? Both these words are used with **nascita** which means 'birth'. Does the information that appears after each phrase give you a clue to its meaning? Are any of the Italian words in the ID cards similar to English words?

ABC Glossario

basket	basketball
calcio	soccer
capelli	hair
castani	brown
cognome	surname
data	date
età	age
interessi	interests/hobbies
luogo	place
nascita	birth
neri	black (or very dark brown, when referring to hair and eyes)
nome	name
nuoto	swimming
occhi	eyes
pesca	fishing
residenza	residence/place where you live

How much did you understand?

Look at the ID cards again. Which of these statements are **veri** and which are **falsi**?

- 1 Melanie is older than Nathan. **V F**
- 2 Nathan likes basketball and computers. **V F**
- 3 Melanie's surname is Barea. **V F**
- 4 Melanie's birthday is 8 February. **V F**
- 5 Melanie and Nathan live next door to each other. **V F**

What else do you know about Melanie and Nathan? What about the other two athletes whose ID cards are below? Use the information in the cards to complete **attività 2.1**.

Nome: Jessica		
Cognome: Tanner		
Capelli: rossi	Occhi: verdi	
Età: 15	Data di nascita: 2 agosto	
Luogo di nascita: Brisbane	Residenza: Sydney	
Interessi: ciclismo, vela, musica		

Handy hint

The names of months in Italian are often quite similar to the English, so you might be able to guess the dates. You will learn more about months in chapter 9.

Nome: Stephen		
Cognome: Mauri		
Capelli: castani	Occhi: castani	
Età: 14	Data di nascita: 12 novembre	
Luogo di nascita: Melbourne	Residenza: Melbourne	
Interessi: football australiano, golf		

Cosa pensi ?

Did you notice that many of the interests shown on the cards are the same words as English or are very similar to English words? Like **basket**, **golf**, **computer**. What about **musica** or **violino**? Why do you think that is?

Attività 2.1

Look at the ID cards again and fill in as much of the table as you can in English. Some information has already been added. Remember, you are not expected to understand every word.

Name	Nathan			
Age		13		
Place of birth	Mauritius			
Date of birth			12 November	
Residence		Adelaide		
Hair and eye colour				red hair
Other interests				sailing

ABC Glossario

ciclismo	cycling
rossi	red
vela	sailing
verdi	green



Numeri

On the ID cards the characters, ages and dates of birth were given in numerals. Italians use the same numbers as we do but the words they use to name these numbers are different. An English speaker seeing the number '5' will think 'five' while an Italian would think **cinque**.

- | | | | |
|----|----------------|----|--------------------|
| 0 | zero | 11 | undici |
| 1 | uno | 12 | dodici |
| 2 | due | 13 | treddici |
| 3 | tre | 14 | quattordici |
| 4 | quattro | 15 | quindici |
| 5 | cinque | 16 | sedici |
| 6 | sei | 17 | diciassette |
| 7 | sette | 18 | diciotto |
| 8 | otto | 19 | diciannove |
| 9 | nove | 20 | venti |
| 10 | dieci | | |



Do you see any patterns in the numbers? Are there any similarities with the English words for numbers?

Practise counting in Italian with a partner.

Just like numbers, mathematical symbols are the same that we use in English, however the names for the symbols are different.

The Italian words for the mathematical symbols are:

+ **più** - **meno** × **per** = **uguale**

Cosa pensi ?

Are there any other unlucky numbers in your culture? Do you think these might be considered unlucky in other countries? Why do you think so?



The Italian concept of lucky and unlucky numbers is different from what we might believe in Australia. While the number 13 is considered unlucky in Australia, in Italy **treddici** is believed to be lucky. In Italy Friday the 13th isn't considered a day of bad luck. Friday the 17th (**venerdi diciassette**) is!

Attività 2.2

1 Can you complete the number sequences? Work with a partner.

a uno, tre, cinque...

b uno, tre, sette...

c tre, sei, nove...

d quindici, undici, sette...

e due, tre, cinque...

2 Listen to the audio and identify the numbers.



a You will hear three different numbers. Write each one in your exercise book. You only need to use figures, you don't need to spell out the numbers.

b You will hear six phrases. Each phrase includes a number. Write each number in your exercise book. You only need to use figures, you don't need to spell out the numbers.

Attività 2.3

1 With a partner, take turns to ask each other these sums and give the answers in Italian.

Esempio $10 - 3 =$

Q dieci meno tre uguale?

A sette

a $3 \times 5 =$

c $13 - 8 =$

e $17 - 9 =$

b $12 + 7 =$

d $4 + 16 =$

f $6 \times 3 =$

2 Now try to make up some sums of your own. With a partner, take turns to test each other.

Giochiamo a tombola!

Try playing **tombola** (bingo Italian style). In your exercise book write 15 Italian numbers from 0–20 in a grid of five columns and three rows. Take turns in your group to call out a number in Italian. When one of your numbers is called, cross it out. The first person to cross out all five numbers on one row wins! Don't forget to call **tombola**!



Investigazione Culturale

In Italy, **la tombola** is traditionally played by all the family during the Christmas holidays, particularly on Christmas Eve (**la vigilia di Natale**) and on New Year's Eve (**la vigilia di Capodanno**).

Handy hint

You can follow the story on this page as you listen to the audio CD. Connecting the sound with the written word will help improve your speaking and listening skills.

Presentiamoci!

Let's introduce ourselves!

Before they leave for Rome three of the young sports-people have been invited to appear on an Italian language radio program. Look at the pictures below to find out what happens.



1

Buongiorno cari ascoltatori. Oggi con noi abbiamo tre ragazzi che vanno in Italia grazie a **Giochi Italia** e a una competizione speciale. C'è...

Hello dear listeners. With us today are three young people who are going to Italy thanks to Giochitalia and a special competition. There's...

2

Buongiorno. Mi chiamo Nathan... sono di Perth.

Benvenuto, Nathan. Quanti anni hai?

Quattordici.

3

E tu, come ti chiami?

Mi chiamo Jessica, io ho quindici anni e sono di Sydney.

Benvenuta!

4

E tu, sei Stephen?

Sì, io sono Stephen, ho quattordici anni e sono di Melbourne.

Piacere, Stephen.

Handy hint

Did you guess that **sì** means 'yes'? Don't forget the accent! **No** means 'no' in Italian too!

Attività 2.4

Refer to the cartoon story and answer these questions in English.

- 1 What is the first question the announcer asks Nathan?

- 2 What is Nathan's answer? _____
- 3 Who is the second person the announcer interviews? _____
- 4 Other than her name, what else does she say about herself?

- 5 Is Stephen older or younger than Nathan? _____



Saluti

There are different ways of greeting people—saying hello and goodbye. Listen to the radio announcer one more time.

- buongiorno** hello/good day
- benvenuto** welcome (to a male)
- benvenuta** welcome (to a female)
- ciao** hi/bye
- piacere** pleased to meet you

Ciao is interesting because it can mean both hello and goodbye! It should only be used with people of your own age or people you know very well.

Handy hint

In the cartoon story, the phrase **e tu?** (and you?) was used. It is very handy as it can be used in lots of different situations. Keep an eye out for it in later chapters!

Handy hint

There are other ways of saying hello and goodbye. You will encounter these in later chapters.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How did Jessica give her name in the cartoon story?



Come ti chiami?

What is your name?

Mi chiamo Jessica.

My name is Jessica.

E tu, sei Stephen?

And you, are you Stephen?

Sì, sono Stephen.

Yes, I'm Stephen.



Investigazione Linguistica

Did you notice that Stephen used **sono** when giving his name but Nathan and Jessica used **mi chiamo**?

Sono (or **io sono**) means 'I am' and **mi chiamo** is similar to 'my name is...' in English. Translated literally, it means 'I call myself...'.
Either can be used to say your name but while **mi chiamo** is only for giving your name **io sono/sono** can be used more widely,

e.g. the characters also used **sono** when saying where they come from.

To say where you are from, just use **(io) sono + di + place name**.

Handy hint

Notice that the word **di** literally means 'of', but is used to mean 'from' when saying **io sono di...**



Sono di Melbourne.



Tocca a te!

With a partner pretend you are each of the characters and give your name and say where you are from. Practise using both **io sono...** and **mi chiamo...** when answering the question **come ti chiami?**



Now, with a partner practice giving your name and saying where you are from in Italian.



Nomi italiani

Names are not generally translated between different languages, however there are some Italian names that do have English equivalents. Emily, for example, has the Italian version **Emilia** and Mark is the English version of the Italian **Marco**.

In Italian, boys' names usually end in 'o' and girls' in 'a'.

For example:

Stefano	Adriano	Roberto	Riccardo
Stefania	Adriana	Roberta	Elena

There are some boys names that end in **-a**, **-e** or **-i**.

Here are a few:

Andrea	Daniele	Davide	Luigi
Luca	Michele	Simone	Giovanni

These boys' names all have English equivalents. What do you think they might be?

Below are some popular names in Italy. Practise your Italian accent by saying the names out aloud!



Top 10 boys and girls names in Italy in recent years

nomi maschili

Andrea
Luca
Marco
Francesco
Matteo
Alessandro
Davide
Simone
Federico
Lorenzo

nomi femminili

Giulia
Chiara
Francesca
Federica
Sara
Martina
Valentina
Alessia
Silvia
Elisa

Some of your friends may have Italian names even though they are not Italian. The Italian girls' names Laura, Isabella and Angela are all popular in Australia. Can you think of any others?

Does your name have an Italian equivalent? If you could give yourself an Italian name, which one would you choose?



Giuseppe Verdi is a composer of the nineteenth century; his name in English is Joseph Green.

Come si scrive?

How do you spell that?



Tocca a te!

Use the Italian alphabet to practise spelling your name with a partner.



Handy hint

If you have a double letter in your name, rather than saying the letter twice, you can use the word **doppia** before the letter. **Doppia** means 'double', e.g. **doppia c** = cc.

Esempio



Attività 2.5



Listen to the CD and complete the following activities.

- 1 You will hear five letters or letter combinations. Write what you hear in your exercise book.
- 2 Listen to the seven people spelling their names in Italian. Write what you hear in your exercise book.



Investigazione Linguistica

Si dice così

Italian is an easy language to pronounce. Apart from a few special sounds every letter is sounded separately. The title of this section, **si dice così**, has a special sound in the word **dice**. In Italian when the letter **c** is followed by **i** or **e** it sounds like 'ch' as in 'chess'. Examples from the words we have come across so far include **ciao**, **cinque** and **piacere**.



Listen, read and repeat.

ciao

tredici

Francesco

concerto

vincittore

cinema



Now, listen, read and repeat the following words. What do you notice about the spelling and pronunciation?

chiamo

occhi

che

Chieti (a town)

anche (also)

chitarra (guitar)



The letter **h** between the **c** and the **i** or **e** changes the **ch** to a hard **k** sound, e.g. **chiamo**.

What about **c** followed by **a**, **o** or **u**? What do you notice about how these words are pronounced?

Listen, read and repeat.

calcio

competizione

cucina (kitchen/cooking)

musica

ascoltatori

culturale



When **c** is followed by **a**, **o** or **u** the **c** is pronounced like a hard **k** and the **a**, **o** or **u** sounded separately, e.g. **calcio**.

Practise your Italian pronunciation by reading the signs on this page. Pay particular attention to the **ce** and **ci** sounds.





Investigazione Linguistica

Handy hint

In Italian **io ho** means 'I have'. So when you say **io ho tredici anni**, you are saying 'I have thirteen years'.

Età

The announcer used the question **quanti anni hai?** to ask the students how old they are. To give your age you can simply state the number or you can use the phrase **io ho** + number + **anni**.



Tocca a te!

Imagine you are each of the characters above. With a partner take turns to give your age. Use the full phrase for your answer.

Esempio **Io ho quindici anni.**

Now practise giving your own age in Italian.

Attività 2.6

Imagine you are Italian (choose an Italian name from the lists on page 21) and you meet one of the characters, shown above, for the first time. What would you say to each other? Use what you have learnt so far to write an Italian conversation in your exercise book. Check your dialogue with your teacher. Then, with a partner, practise reading the dialogue as a role-play.

Ripasso

1 Take turns with a partner to choose the correct responses to complete a dialogue.

A Buongiorno. _____
Ciao. Come ti chiami?

B Io mi chiamo Alessandro. E tu?
Io sono Stella.

A Io mi chiamo Chiara. Piacere.
Io sono Luca.

B Chiara?
Luca? Come si scrive?

A C-H-I-A-R-A.
L-U-C-A.

B Quanti anni hai, Chiara?
Luca?

A Io ho 12 anni. E tu?
13
14

B Io ho 15 anni.
16

2 a Look at these pictures. Use the information to complete the comments/dialogues.



Caterina, 15

Ciao, io _____ chiamo _____.
Io _____
quindici _____.

- b i Buongiorno. Come _____ chiami?
ii Buongiorno. Io _____.
i Piacere, Davide. Io _____
Alice. _____ anni _____?
ii Io ho _____ anni.



Davide, 12

- c Buongiorno! _____ Paolo.
_____ ho _____ anni.



Paolo, 7

3 Unscramble the following numbers.

- a iecdi _____
b ttquaor _____
c udiqnci _____

4 Add the numbers on the faces of the dice. What is the total in Italian?

a = _____ b = _____ c = _____

Riassunto

Now you can:

count to 20

zero	zero	sette	seven	quattordici	fourteen
uno	one	otto	eight	quindici	fifteen
due	two	nove	nine	sedici	sixteen
tre	three	dieci	ten	diciassette	seventeen
quattro	four	undici	eleven	diciotto	eighteen
cinque	five	dodici	twelve	diciannove	nineteen
sei	six	treddici	thirteen	venti	twenty

recognise different greetings

buongiorno	hello/good day
benvenuto	welcome (to a male)
benvenuta	welcome (to a female)
ciao	hi/bye (only with family and friends)
piacere	pleased to meet you

ask someone their name and how to spell it and say where you come from

Come ti chiami?	What is your name?	(Io) sono di...	I am from...
(Io) mi chiamo...	My name is...	E tu?	And you?
(Io) sono...	I am...	Come si scrive?	How do you spell that?

ask and give information about age

Quanti anni hai?	How old are you?
(Io) ho 13 anni.	I am 13 years old.

pronounce words with a 'c' or 'ch' followed by a vowel

ciao	hi/bye	Francesco	Francis	competizione	competition
treddici	thirteen	che	what/who	ascoltatori	listeners
chiamo	I call	anche	also	culturale	cultural
chitarra	guitar	calcio	soccer	cucina	kitchen/cooking
concerto	concert	musica	dear		

Benvenuti a Roma!

You will learn how to:

- use different greetings
- ask people how they are
- say how you are
- ask where someone is from
- give information about nationality.



Benvenuti a Roma!

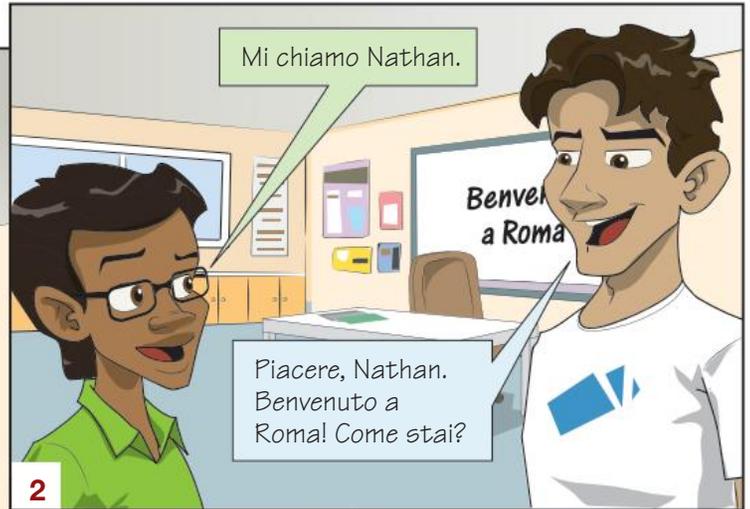
The budding sports stars have arrived in Rome and are at a language school, where they meet students from other countries who are also in Italy as part of the sporting program. They also meet Alessandro, a young Italian who is to be their teacher and guide in Italy. Alessandro is **un vero romano**—he was born and lives in Rome.



Buongiorno ragazzi. Benvenuti in Italia e benvenuti a Roma! Io sono Alessandro. Sono italiano. Sono di Roma. Sono romano. Ho venti anni. Ragazzi, presentiamoci! Come ti chiami?



1



2



3

ABC Glossario

bene	good/well
benissimo	very good/very well
come stai?	how are you?
grazie	thank you
molto	very/a lot
presentiamoci	let's introduce ourselves
romano	Roman



Saluti

When greeting a friend, a member of your family or someone of a similar age to you, use **ciao** for both 'hello' and 'goodbye'. When greeting someone older (not a family member) or someone whom you do not know very well, use **buongiorno** for 'hello' and **arrivederci** for 'goodbye'.

In some parts of Italy, **salve** is often used to say 'hello'. It is more formal than **ciao**.

As well as using **arrivederci** and **ciao** to say goodbye, you can also use phrases like **a presto** (see you soon), **a più tardi** (see you/until later) or **a domani** (see you/until tomorrow).

In English, as well as 'hello', we may use 'good morning', 'good afternoon' or 'good evening' to greet someone, depending on the time of day. Italian has **buongiorno**, **buon pomeriggio** and **buonasera** (good day, good afternoon and good evening).

Buongiorno is used until about 4 p.m. and then people may start to use **buonasera**. **Buon pomeriggio** means 'good afternoon' but is less commonly used than **buongiorno**. There isn't an exact time for the switch from **giorno** to **sera**. It may depend on the season, the area you are visiting or the habits of the people you are with.

Another common custom in Italy is to greet friends and family by 'kissing' each other's cheeks. Rather than use your lips to kiss, you touch cheeks and make a kissing noise. The most common practice is to kiss each cheek once, starting with the right cheek.



Come stai?

In the cartoon story Alessandro asks Nathan **come stai?** (how are you?). Nathan responds **molto bene** (very well). Below are some other phrases that can be used when talking about how you are feeling.



(sto) benissimo/molto bene	very well	
(sto) bene	I'm well	
(sto) così, così	so-so	
non c'è male	not too bad	
non tanto bene	not so good	
(sto) male	I'm unwell	

Handy hint

Notice how **non** is used to say something in the negative, e.g. **non c'è male** (not too bad).



Handy hint

Stai and **sto** come from the verb **stare**, 'to feel'. So **come stai?** literally translates as 'how are you feeling?' and **(io) sto...** means 'I am feeling...'

Handy hint

Remember, if someone asks you a question and you want to ask them the same question in return, rather than repeat the question, you can use **e tu?** which means 'and you?' or 'how about you?'

Another useful phrase is **anch'io** or 'me, too', from the two words **anche** and **io**, e.g. , **sto bene anch'io!**, 'I'm feeling well, too!' **Anche** on its own means 'also'.

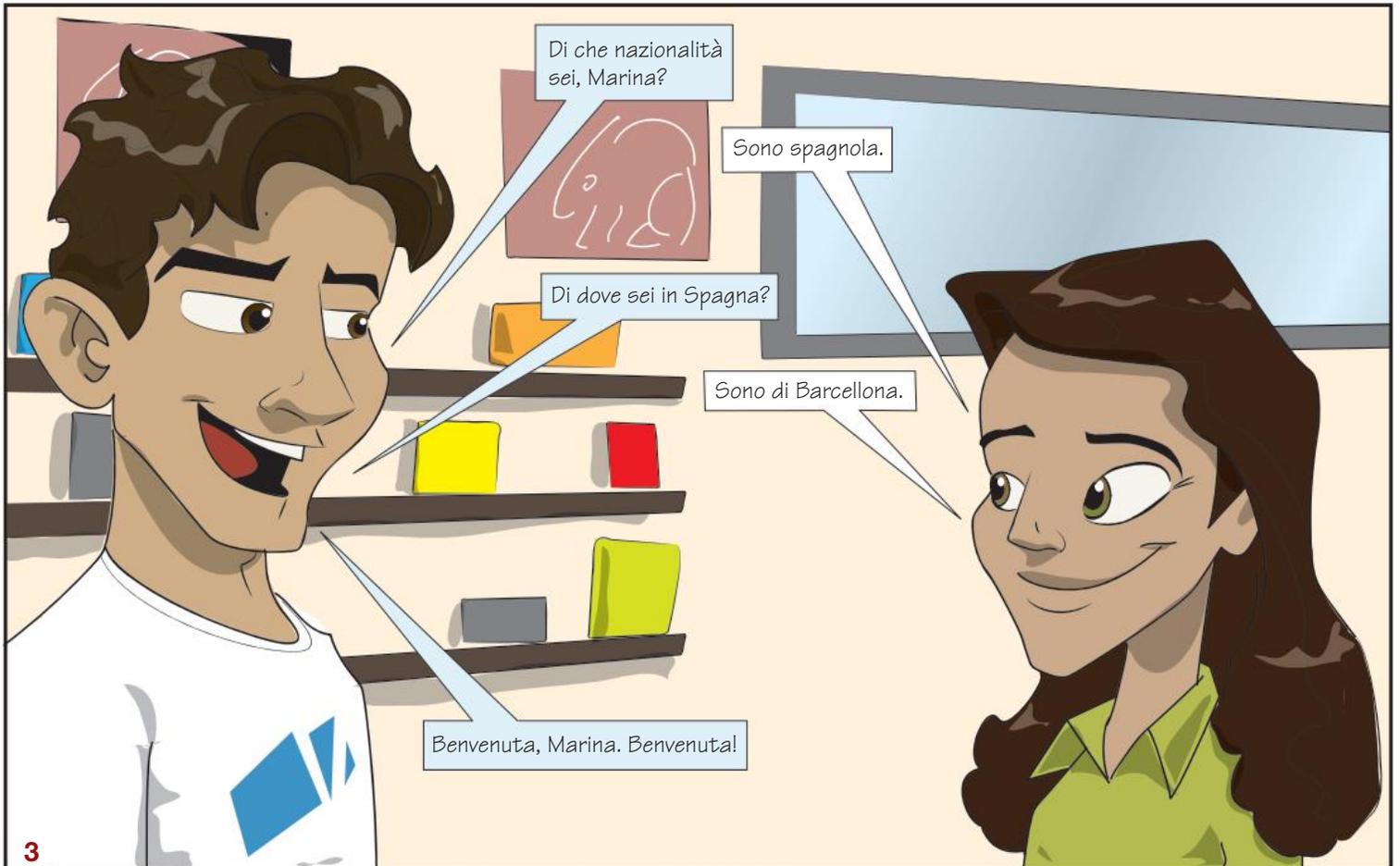
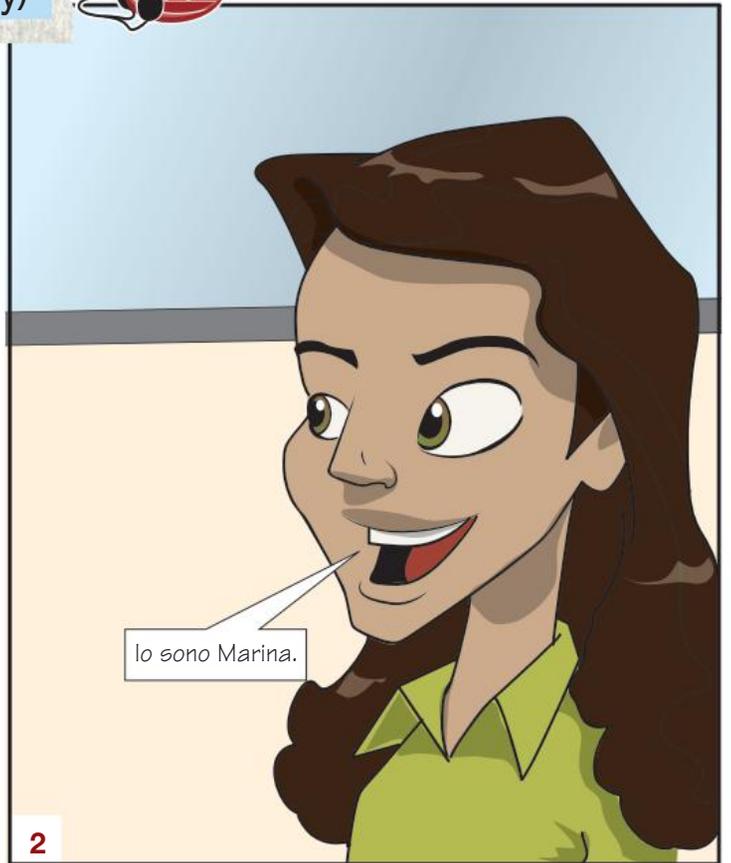
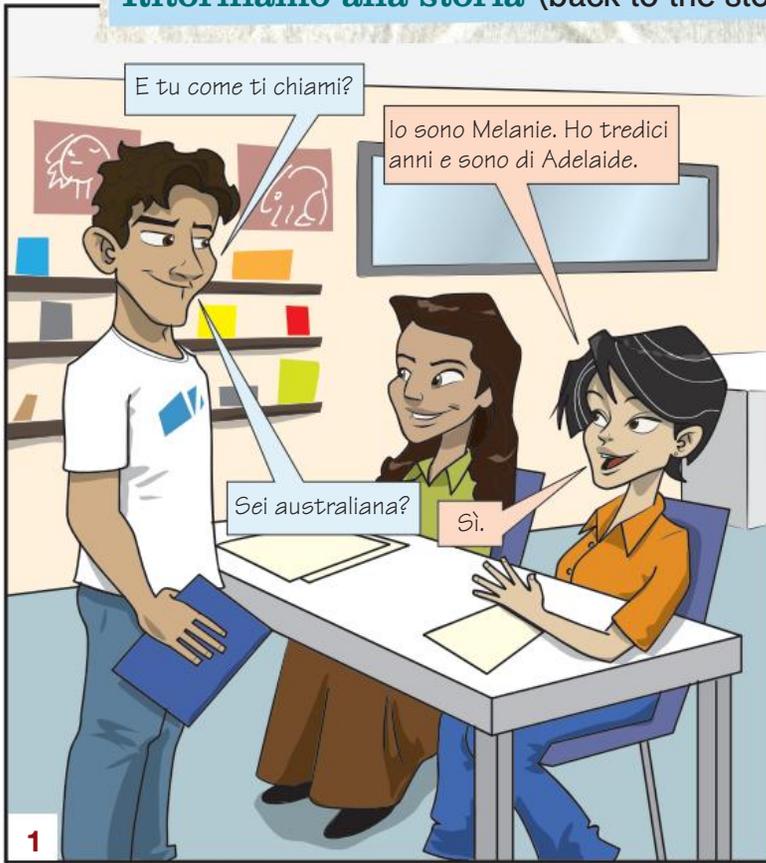
Tocca a te!

How would these people say how they feel? With a partner, take on the role of the characters and practise asking and saying how you feel. You can use the dialogue on the left or on page 28 to help you.



With a partner, practise asking and saying how you feel.

Ritorniamo alla storia (back to the story)





QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Di dove sei? (Io) sono di Roma.
Where are you from? I'm from Rome.

Di che nazionalità sei? (Io) sono italiano.
What is your nationality? I'm Italian.



Attività 3.1



Listen, read and repeat.



Country	Nationality	Country	Nationality
1 Australia	australiano 	9 Inghilterra	inglese 
2 Italia	italiano 	10 Cina	cinese 
3 America	americano 	11 Giappone	giapponese 
4 Sudafrica	sudafricano 	12 Francia	francese 
5 Grecia	greco 	13 Libano	libanese 
6 Svizzera	svizzero 	14 Nuova Zelanda	neozelandese 
7 Germania	tedesco 	15 Samoa	samoano 
8 Spagna	spagnolo 	16 Sudan	sudanese 



Investigazione Linguistica

Look at the countries and nationalities in **attività 3.1**. Do you notice a pattern between the Italian for each of the nationalities and their equivalent in English?

You may have noticed that nationalities that end in '-an' in English end in **-ano** in Italian, and that '-ish' in English becomes **-ese** in Italian.

Italian words for the nationalities fall into two groups: those ending in **-o** and those ending in **-ese**. The ones ending in **-o** often correspond to nationalities that end in 'an' in English. For example: **italiano** = Italian and **americano** = American.



Here are some helpful indications as to how to use nationalities correctly in Italian:

- 1 The nationalities that end in **-o** stay as **-o** for a boy but will change to end in **-a** for a girl, e.g. **australiano/australiana**.
- 2 The nationalities that end in **-ese** stay the same for boys and girls, e.g. **neozelandese**.
- 3 Nationalities begin with a lowercase letter, unless at the beginning of a sentence.

NB There are some exceptions to the pattern between English and Italian words for nationalities. For example: 'Spanish' in Italian is **spagnolo** (**spagnola** for females). 'Vietnamese' is **vietnamita** (for both males and females). 'Germany' is **Germania** but the nationality is **tedesco** (**tedesca** for a female). 'French' is **francese** (for males and females).



Investigazione Culturale

Nota bene

Have you ever wondered what the abbreviation 'NB' stands for? It is used in English to indicate that something should be taken into account or carefully considered. The letters NB are an abbreviation of the Italian **nota bene**, which means 'note well'. This expression comes from Latin.

Attività 3.2

Look at the cartoon stories on page 28 and page 31 again. Which of these statements are **veri** and which are **falsi**?

- | | | | |
|---|------------------------------------|---|---|
| 1 | Alessandro is from Australia. | V | F |
| 2 | Alessandro first speaks to Nathan. | V | F |
| 3 | Nathan says he is 15 years old. | V | F |
| 4 | Melanie is Australian. | V | F |
| 5 | Marina is Spanish. | V | F |

Attività 3.3

Unscramble the following nationalities. Write the answers in your exercise book.

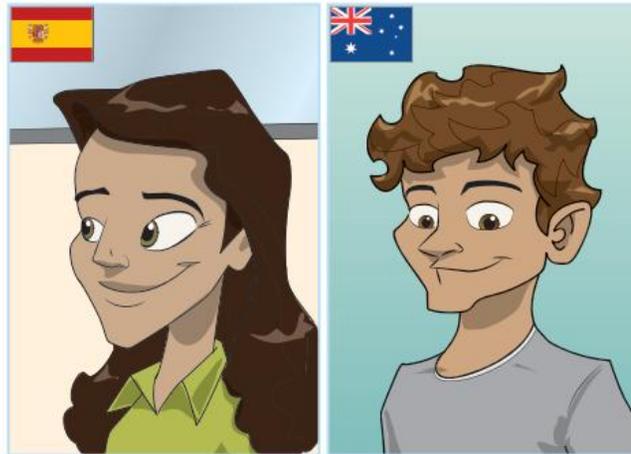
- | | | | | | |
|---|---------|---|-------------|---|-----------|
| 1 | anoitil | 3 | esince | 5 | nairmaeco |
| 2 | rceag | 4 | anirustaala | | |

Attività 3.4

How would these characters respond to the question **di che nazionalità sei?** With a partner, take turns to ask and answer the question. Use the **esempio** to help you. **E tu?** What is your nationality?

Esempio

Di che nazionalità sei?
Io sono australiana.



Investigazione Linguistica

Sono, sei...

The phrase **io sono** ('I am') has been used in a number of phrases in this chapter. It has been used when:

- giving your name: **io sono Marina**
- giving your nationality: **io sono australiano**
- saying where you come from: **io sono di Roma.**

The **io** means 'I' and the **sono** translates as 'am' or 'I am'. Italians will often drop the **io** when they use **sono**.

If **io** is 'I', what is the Italian for 'you'? It is **tu**, as in **e tu?** ('and you?')



To say 'you are', simply say **tu sei**, as in these examples:

- Tu sei Alessandro.** You are Alessandro.
Tu sei australiana. You are Australian. (said to a girl)
Tu sei di Melbourne. You are from Melbourne.

Tu sei...? with a question mark can also be used to ask a question, just as we say 'Are you ...?' in English.

- Tu sei Alessandro?** Are you Alessandro?
Tu sei australiana? Are you Australian?
Tu sei di Melbourne? Are you from Melbourne?

Handy hint

Note that **io sono** (or **sono** without the **io**) is not used when giving your age. For age, use **io ho** or **ho**.

Handy hint

As shown in the examples above, in Italian the word order for statements and questions generally remains the same. In writing, a question mark will indicate the difference. When speaking the tone of voice will be the clue. A statement is said with an even tone but the tone of a question tends to rise at the end.

Attività 3.5



Listen to the recording, read and repeat the statements and questions above. Notice how the tone of voice goes up at the end of a question. Practise each set of sentences.

Tocca a te!

Imagine you are each of the characters in **attività 3.4**. How would you say where you are from and give your nationality? Use **io sono di/sono di** + place and **io sono/sono** + nationality to give your answers. Remember, in Italian the word you choose for a nationality may have a different ending depending whether you are talking about a girl or a boy.

Now, practise saying where you are from and giving your nationality.

Handy hint

Only use **io sono di...** when talking about towns and cities, not with countries. To say you are from a particular country, use your nationality, e.g. **io sono australiano**.

Attività 3.6

Listen to the people talking on the recording. What is their nationality? Choose your answer from the options below.

- | | | | |
|---|---------------|---------------|-------------|
| 1 | a australiano | b australiana | c austriaco |
| 2 | a americano | b americana | c armeno |
| 3 | a giapponese | b giapponesi | c giappone |
| 4 | a francesi | b francia | c francese |
| 5 | a terzo | b tedesco | c tedesca |

Attività 3.7

Listen to the people speaking Italian on the recording. You will hear five comments. In your exercise book, write the English for what you hear.

Attività 3.8

Listen to the recording. In each case is a question being asked or is it a statement?

	Statement	Question
1	Tu sei romano.	Tu sei romano?
2	Tu sei di Roma.	Tu sei di Roma?
3	Tu sei Marina.	Tu sei Marina?
4	Tu sei francese.	Tu sei francese?

Attività 3.9

Imagine that you are from the countries represented by the flags below. How would you give your nationality in Italian? Use the **esempio** as a guide. Write the answers in your exercise book.



Esempio Io sono australiano.



Attività 3.10

Complete the following conversation activity with a partner.

- Introduce yourself!
- Give your name, age and nationality.
- Say where you are from.
- Ask how to spell each other's names.
- Ask each other how you are.
- Try changing the order of the questions you have learnt or change your answer and see if your partner notices.

Attività 3.11

Alessandro wants to find out more about one of the girls accompanying the students. How would she respond to his questions? Take your cues from what Alessandro is saying.

- Write the whole dialogue in your exercise book.
- Check the dialogue with your partner.
- Practise reading it as a role-play.

- 1 **Alessandro:** Ciao, come stai?
- 2 **Alessandro:** Molto bene. Io sono Alessandro. Tu, come ti chiami?
- 3 **Alessandro:** Ah! Kylie, sei inglese?
- 4 **Alessandro:** Australiana...di dove sei?
- 5 **Alessandro:** Io sono di Roma. Quanti anni hai?
- 6 **Alessandro:** Vent'anni!



Investigazione Culturale

Lo stivale

Big boot Italy kicked little Sicily into the Mediterranean Sea.
(Anon.)

As in the rhyme, **l'Italia** (Italy) is commonly referred to as 'the boot' (**lo stivale**) because it looks like a large boot with the island of **la Sicilia** (Sicily) 'bouncing' off the toe.





The Italian Peninsula is about 1000 kilometres from top to toe, and the area of Italy would fit into Australia about 25 times! In the north, Italy has borders with **la Francia** (France), **la Svizzera** (Switzerland), **l’Austria** and **la Slovenia**, and it is surrounded by the **Ligure** (Ligurian), **Tirreno** (Tyrrhenian), **Ionio** (Ionian), **Adriatico** (Adriatic) and **Mediterraneo** (Mediterranean) seas.

Italy is divided into twenty regions, two of which are the islands **la Sicilia** and **la Sardegna** (Sardinia). There are also two small independent states within the borders of Italy, **San Marino** and **la Città del Vaticano** (Vatican City). Italians tend to identify very strongly with the region they come from and will often give their regional identity as well as with saying **sono italiano**. For example: **sono veneto** ('I am Venetian'—from Veneto); **sono toscano** ('I am Tuscan'—from Tuscany) or **sono calabrese** ('I am Calabrian'—from Calabria). They may be even more specific and identify themselves as coming from a particular city or town. For example: **sono romano** (Roman—from Rome); **sono milanese** (Milanese—from Milan); **sono napoletano** (Neapolitan—from the city of Naples) or **sono veneziano** (Venetian—from Venice).



Investigazione Linguistica

Si dice così

What do the following three words have in common? It is something about the way they are said.

buongiorno giapponese Germania

In Italian when the letter **g** is followed by **i** or **e** it pronounced as a **j**.

buongiorno giapponese Germania

The addition of the letter **h** between the **g** and the **i** or **e** changes the soft **j** sound to a hard **g** sound e.g. **Inghilterra, spaghetti**.

What about **g** followed by **a**, **o** or **u**? The **g** is pronounced as a hard **g** and the **a**, **o** or **u** sounded separately e.g. **gatto** (cat), **ragazzo** (boy), **gondola**, **Gubbio** (a town). When an Italian **g** is followed by a consonant it is pronounced as a hard **g** as in 'grass', e.g. **grazie, glossario**.

Listen, read and repeat.

ragazzo	gatto	fragola (strawberry)
gondola	gusto (flavour)	Gubbio
gioco (game)	Giappone	giallo (yellow)
agente (agent)	Germania	tartaruga (turtle)



Ripasso

- 1 With a partner, pretend that each of you is one of the following people and that you are meeting for the first time. Using the information on the ID cards and the Italian you have learnt so far:
- greet each other and ask how you are feeling
 - ask each other's name and age
 - ask your partner where they are from and what their nationality is
 - say goodbye.

Nome: Marco Marconi
Età: 13
Nazionalità: italiano
Residenza: Ancona



Nome: Marisa Cantini
Età: 14
Nazionalità: italiana
Residenza: Milano



Nome: Carly Carlson
Età: 16
Nazionalità: americana
Residenza: Boston



Nome: Alex Marceau
Età: 15
Nazionalità: francese
Residenza: Parigi



- 2 How would you:
- say good morning to someone you don't know very well?
 - say hello to a close friend?
 - say goodbye to an older person?
 - say hello to someone you meet late in the afternoon?

- 3 For each of the following situations, write a dialogue in your exercise book. Use appropriate greetings for time of day and take note of how each person is feeling according to the symbols.

Esempio 😊 Lucia ☹️ Francesco

Francesco: Ciao Lucia. Come stai?

Lucia: Ciao Francesco. Bene grazie, e tu?

Francesco: Non tanto bene.

a 😄 Marcello 😊 Marta ☀️

b 😊 Susanna 😞 Piero 🌙

c 😊 Daniele ☹️ Zara ☀️

Riassunto

Now you can:

greet people and ask someone how they are

a domani	until tomorrow	come stai?	how are you?
a più tardi	see you/until later	benissimo/molto bene	very well
a presto	see you soon	(sto) bene	well
arrivederci	goodbye	così, così	so-so
buon pomeriggio	good afternoon	non c'è male	not too bad
buongiorno	hello	non tanto bene	not so good
buonasera	good evening	(sto) male	I'm unwell
ciao	hi/bye		
piacere	(I'm) pleased to meet you		
salve	hello		

ask where someone is from

Di dove sei?	Where are you from?
Io sono di Roma.	I'm from Rome.
... Melbourne.	... Melbourne.
... Sydney.	... Sydney.
... Venezia.	... Venice.

ask for and give information about nationality

Di che nazionalità sei? What is your nationality?

Io sono italiano/a	I'm Italian	inglese	English
australiano/a	Australian	francese	French
americano/a	American	cinese	Chinese
sudafricano/a	South African	giapponese	Japanese
greco/a	Greek	vietnamita	Vietnamese
spagnolo/a	Spanish	libanese	Lebanese
svizzero/a	Swiss	sudanese	Sudanese
tedesco/a	German	neozelandese	New Zealander
		samoano/a	Samoa

pronounce words with a 'g' or 'gh' followed by a vowel

ragazzo	gioco (game)	Gubbio (a town)
gatto (cat)	Giappone	gusto (flavour)
tartaruga (turtle)	giallo (yellow)	spaghetti
agente (agent)	fragola (strawberry)	Inghilterra
Germania	gondola	

La compagna

You will learn how to:

- talk about hair and eye colour
- ask and give information about other people
- say which sports you like and don't like
- learn how to pronounce longer words.
- recognise and use Italian words for 'the'
- count to 100.



La compagnia



The students are going on a tour of Rome with Alessandro. They are waiting for the bus and chatting.

1

Ti piace il calcio Melanie? E il basket?

Sì, mi piace il calcio ma non mi piace il basket. Io sono troppo bassa.

Chi è la ragazza con i capelli biondi? Là, la ragazza con Melanie e Jessica.

Si chiama Nina. Lei è...a...a...

2

Amica?

No! Lei è chaperone...

Aah... accompagnatrice!

3

ac com pa gna tri ce

DIZIONARIO

ac-com-pa-gna-tri-ce

4

...È australiana?

No, è italiana.

...quanti anni ha?

Venti... no, ventun'anni.

LIGABUE

STADIO OLIMPICO

12 Settembre

5

Bene, ecco l'autobus. Andiamo!

FERMATA

nomi (nouns)

accompagnatrice	chaperone (female)
amica	friend (female)
autobus	bus
fermata	bus stop
ragazza	girl

aggettivi (adjectives)

alta	tall (when talking about a female)
bassa	short (when talking about a female)
biondi	blond (hair)

espressioni e altre parole (expressions and other words)

andiamo!	let's go!
chi è...?	who is...?
con	with
ecco	here/here is
là	over there
mi piace	I like
ventuno	twenty one
troppo	too
ti piace...?	do you like...?

Attività 4.1

With a partner, re-order these statements according to the order in the cartoon story. Write down the correct order then go through the order as a class.

- 1 Stephen says that Nina is 21 years old.
- 2 Alessandro finds out that Nina is Italian.
- 3 Melanie says she is too short for basketball.
- 4 The bus arrives.
- 5 Alessandro spots Nina.

**Handy hint**

You already know **mi chiamo** (my name is) and **ti chiamo** (your name is). When Stephen says **si chiama Nina**, can you guess what **si chiama** means?

Handy hint

Did you notice in the cartoon story that **ventuno** was shortened to **ventun'**? This is because it was used before **anni**. In Italian final vowels are sometimes dropped before a word starting with another vowel, e.g. **ventuno anni = ventun'anni**

anche io = anch'io

This is to help the flow of the spoken words.

Handy hint

Melanie says **mi piace il calcio** (I like soccer) but **non mi piace il basket** (I don't like basketball). Adding **non** before a verb turns a sentence into the negative.



Capelli e occhi

In the story Alessandro used the phrase **con i capelli biondi** (with blond hair) to refer to Nina. You may recall from the ID cards in Chapter 2 that **i capelli** is hair, **biondi** means blond.

To say 'I have blond hair', say **(io) ho i capelli biondi**. If your hair isn't blond, replace **biondi**, in the phrase above with one of these other colours.

castani/marroni	brown
grigi	grey
neri	black
rossi	red

And, if your hair is long, short, straight...

corti	short
lisci	straight
lunghi	long
ondulati	wavy
ricci	curly

To give your eye colour, use the phrase **(io) ho gli occhi** followed by one of these colours.

azzurri/blu	blue
castani/marroni	brown
neri	dark brown (literally black)
verdi	green/hazel

To ask someone what colour their hair is, say:

Di che colore hai i capelli?

To ask someone what colour their eyes are, say:

Di che colore hai gli occhi?



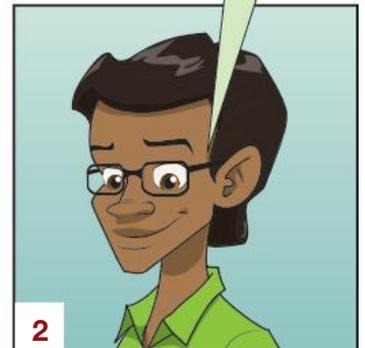
Attività 4.2

Listen, read and repeat as the characters give the colour of their hair and eyes.

Io ho i capelli rossi e ho gli occhi verdi.



Ho i capelli castani e gli occhi castani.



Io ho i capelli e gli occhi neri.



Ho i capelli marroni e gli occhi castani.



Ho i capelli biondi e gli occhi azzurri.



Handy hint

Use **e**, the Italian word for 'and', to link two bits of information, e.g.

(Io) ho i capelli castani e ricci—'I have brown, curly hair' (or 'My hair is brown and curly')

(Io) ho i capelli biondi, lunghi e lisci—'I have long, blond, straight hair'

Ho i capelli biondi e gli occhi verdi—'I have blond hair and green eyes'.

Remember, you do not always need to include **io** before the **ho** when saying 'I have...'

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

You already know how to ask someone their name, age and nationality and to give the same information about yourself. Here are some questions and possible answers to use when asking about someone else.

Chi è il ragazzo là? È Stephen.
Who is the boy there? It's Stephen.

Chi è la ragazza con i capelli biondi? È Nina.
Who is the girl with blond hair? It's Nina.

Come si chiama? Si chiama Stephen/Nina.
What is his/her name? His/Her name is Stephen/Nina.

Di che nazionalità è? È australiano/australiana.
What nationality is he/she? He/She is Australian.

Handy hint

Lui means 'he' and lei means 'she'.

Lui è italiano? **Sì, (lui) è italiano.**
Is he Italian? Yes, he is Italian.

Lei è italiana? **Sì, (lei) è italiana.**
Is she Italian? Yes, she's Italian.
No, (lei) è australiana.
No, she's Australian.

Quanti anni ha? **Ha ventidue anni.**
How old is he/she? He/She is 22 (years old).

Di che colore ha i capelli Nina? **Nina ha i capelli biondi.**
What colour is Nina's hair? Nina has blond hair.

Di che colore ha gli occhi Nina? **Nina ha gli occhi azzurri.**
What colour are Nina's eyes? Nina has blue eyes.

Handy hint

Capello is one hair and **capelli** is the plural, many hairs. So in Italian, when talking about your hair, you are really talking about your hairs!



Tocca a te!

- 1 Read and repeat each of the questions and answers in the list above.
- 2 Listen to the following dialogues, then practise with a partner.

A Chi è il ragazzo là?

B È Tommaso.

A Lui è italiano?

B Sì, è italiano. Lui è di Pisa.

A Come si chiama la ragazza con Alessandro?

B Si chiama Sara.

A Di che nazionalità è? Italiana?

B No, non è italiana. È francese.

A Quanti anni ha?

B Ha quindici anni.





Investigazione Linguistica

Il verbo avere

Do you know what a verb is? Verbs are often called 'doing' words. They describe actions, feelings and being. Some common English verbs are 'be', 'do' and 'have'.

A verb will change depending on who is doing the action, feeling or being.

The verb **avere** means to have. **Avere** is an irregular verb. That means that when the verb changes, it does not follow a regular pattern.

The forms of **avere** that we have seen so far are:

io ho	I have
tu hai	you have
lui/lei ha	he/she/it has



Investigazione Culturale

Sometimes a word can mean different things in different contexts or because of the other words used with it. **Ragazzo** and **ragazza** are such words because they can simply mean 'boy' and 'girl', or they can be used for 'boyfriend' and 'girlfriend'. Don't confuse these with **amico** (male friend) and **amica** (female friend).

l'amico	friend (<i>m</i>)
l'amica	friend (<i>f</i>)
il ragazzo	boy (also boyfriend)
la ragazza	girl (also girlfriend)
il mio ragazzo	my boyfriend
la mia ragazza	my girlfriend
il mio amico	my friend (<i>m</i>)
la mia amica	my friend (<i>f</i>)
il tuo ragazzo	your boyfriend
la tua ragazza	your girlfriend
il tuo amico	your friend (<i>m</i>)
la tua amica	your friend (<i>f</i>)

Handy hint

The italicised '*m*' indicates male/masculine. Female/feminine is shown with an italicised '*f*'.

Handy hint

Remember to listen to your classmate's choices when choosing the rest of the dialogue.

Attività 4.3

With a partner use the phrases in the grid below to create a dialogue.

A	Il ragazzo là	con i capelli biondi,	come si chiama?
	La ragazza là	con i capelli castani,	chi è?

B	Lui	si chiama	Matteo.
	Lei	è	Chiara.

A	Lui	è	italiano?
	Lei		italiana?

B	Sì, No,	lei è	italiano.
		lei è	italiana.
		lei è	australiano.
		lei è	australiana.
			inglese.

A	Quanti anni ha?
----------	-----------------

B	Lui	ha	quindici	anni.
	Lei		quattordici	

Attività 4.4

In your exercise book write four sentences describing four of your friends. Use **il mio amico** ('my friend' *m*) if talking about a boy or **la mia amica** ('my friend' *f*) if it's a girl. Remember to describe their nationality, how old they are, and describe their hair and eyes.

Esempio **Il mio amico si chiama Alessandro. È italiano. Ha 20 anni. Alessandro ha i capelli neri e gli occhi castani.**



Lo stereotipo dell'italiano

All Italians have black hair and like fashion and fast cars! While in some cases this may be true, it is actually a stereotype.

A stereotype is an idea of a person's or group's characteristics, behaviours or appearance. Stereotypes may be based on fact or not. For example, people in other countries may expect all Australians to be blond and tanned based on the fact that Australia has lots of beaches and has sunny weather or that they have seen pictures of tanned, blond Australians. This is a stereotype. Even though lots of Australians may fit that description, not all Australians do!

Similarly, for many people the stereotypical Italian has dark hair and eyes. It can come as a surprise to realise that while lots of Italians do have dark hair and eyes, there are many that don't. Similarly, not all Italians like fashion or enjoy driving fast cars.

Many Italians may fit one, some or most of the stereotypes you can think of; however, you could also find many Australians or people of other nationalities that fit them too! So it would be wrong to think that these descriptions are typical of the Italian population in general.



Cosa pensi ?

Why do you think stereotypes exist? Are stereotypes helpful or harmful? Has anyone ever made an incorrect assumption about you, based on a stereotype? Have you heard other stereotypes about Italian people? Do you think these are true or false—or a little bit of both? Do you agree or disagree with these generalisations?





Investigazione Linguistica



Handy hint

Remember that **piace** ends in the **-ce** sound, pronounced 'che'.

Handy hint

Did you notice that there are two words in Italian for basketball? Did you guess that **il basket** comes from the English word basketball? What about **la pallacanestro**? It comes from the Italian words **palla** (ball) and **canestro** (basket).

In the first frame of the cartoon story Melanie says, **mi piace il calcio, ma non mi piace il basket.**

Mi piace means 'I like'. So, **non mi piace** must mean 'I don't like'.

To ask if someone likes something, use **ti piace...?**

Esempio Ti piace il calcio?	Do you like soccer?
Sì, mi piace il calcio.	Yes, I like soccer.
No, non mi piace il calcio.	No, I don't like soccer.
Quale sport ti piace?	Which sport do you like?



l'atletica

athletics



il basket/la pallacanestro

basketball



il calcio

soccer



il ciclismo

cycling



il cricket

cricket



il football australiano

Australian Rules football



il golf

golf



il netball

netball



il nuoto

swimming



la pallavolo

volleyball



la pesca

fishing



il rugby

rugby





il tennis

tennis



la vela

sailing

Handy hint

What does the **il** or **la** before each of the sports mean? These are two of the Italian words for 'the'. In Italian when you say 'I like tennis' you are actually saying 'I like the tennis', **mi piace il tennis**. Similarly, if saying 'I don't like tennis', the word **il** (or 'the') needs to be included—**non mi piace il tennis**. The **Investigazione linguistica** section on page 54 has more information about **il** and **la**.

Attività 4.5

- 1 Imagine you are the characters in the grid below. Use **mi piace** and **non mi piace** to say which sports you like according to the pictures.

	✓	✗
Nina		
Jessica		
Nathan		

- 2 Now write in your exercise book what the characters would say.

Attività 4.6

Work with a partner to complete the following exercise. The aim is to be the first to guess which three sports your partner likes.

- Each choose three sports from the list above. Without telling or showing your partner, write them in your exercise book.
- Take turns to ask each other **ti piace** + name of sport?
- Answer either **sì, mi piace** + name of sport, if the sport is one of the three you have listed, or **no, non mi piace** + name of sport, if it isn't on your list.

Handy hint

Did you notice in the example on the right that **ad** was used instead of **a** before Alessandro? **Ad Alessandro piace il calcio.** Why do you think this might be? It is because his name starts with an A and it can be difficult to clearly say two As in a row.

For the same reason **ed** is used instead of **e** before names or words that start with an E. For example, **A Enrico ed Elena piace il calcio.**



Investigazione Linguistica

Il verbo piacere

The word **piace** is used differently in Italian to the way we use 'like' in English. In English we 'like' something, while in Italian we use **piace** to say something is pleasing (or enjoyable) to us. So although it means the same thing, it is said in a different way.

If you want to say someone else likes or doesn't like something, use **a** + name, instead of **mi**, before **piace**. For example, to say someone does or doesn't like a sport use:

Ad Alessandro piace il calcio. Alessandro likes soccer.
(Soccer is pleasing to Alessandro.)

A Nina non piace il basket. Nina does not like basketball.
(Basketball is not enjoyable to Nina.)

Now, with a partner take turns asking questions and answering about the sports that the characters in the book like.

Esempio **A Nathan piace la pesca?**
Sì, a Nathan piace la pesca.

Handy hint

Remember that **accompagnatrice** ends in a **-ce** which is said 'che' as in 'check'.



Investigazione Linguistica

Parole lunghe

In the picture story the word **accompagnatrice** was introduced. The easiest way to try saying longer words is to break them into parts.

ac-com-pa-gna-tri-ce

Remember, every letter or special sound is pronounced in Italian.

The middle of the word also has a special sound **-gn**. This is said like 'ni' in onion. Other words with the **gn** sound are **gnocchi**, **agnello** (lamb), **lasagne** and of course, **accompagnatore** (**ac-com-pa-gna-to-re**).

Accompagnatrice and **accompagnatore** both mean 'chaperone' or 'supervisor'. While **accompagnatrice** refers to a female, **accompagnatore** is for a male.



Here are some longer Italian words that have been broken into syllables to make them easier to pronounce.

Listen, read and repeat.



al-le-na-to-re	trainer/coach (<i>m</i>)
al-le-na-tri-ce	trainer/coach (<i>f</i>)
gio-ca-to-re	player (<i>m</i>)
gio-ca-tri-ce	player (<i>f</i>)
nuo-ta-to-re	swimmer (<i>m</i>)
nuo-ta-tri-ce	swimmer (<i>f</i>)
au-to-mo-bi-li-smo	car racing
mo-to-ci-cli-smo	motorcycle racing
ca-not-tag-gio	canoeing



Il giocatore di calcio



Investigazione Linguistica

Nomi

A noun is the name of a thing, person, animal or place.

il calcio **l'elefante** **Nina** **Roma** **la bellezza** (beauty)

'Masculine' and 'feminine' are two words you will often hear when talking about Italian nouns. This does not necessarily mean that the thing, person, animal or place is masculine or feminine—merely that the words (the nouns) used to name them are classified as masculine or feminine. In English most nouns are classified as neuter, that is, we refer to them as 'it' rather than 'he' or 'she'.

Here are some of the nouns we have come across so far.

masculine		feminine	
il calcio	(the) soccer	la fermata	(the) bus stop
il Colosseo	(the) Colosseum	la vela	(the) sailing
il ciclismo	(the) cycling	la banana	(the) banana
il ragazzo	(the) boy	la ragazza	(the) girl
il gatto	(the) cat	la tartaruga	(the) turtle
l'australiano	(the) Australian	l'australiana	(the) Australian

Look at all the words in masculine column. Is there anything about the way they are written that might explain why they are grouped together?

Did you notice that the masculine words end in **-o** and have an **il** before them? These are two clues to the noun being masculine.

What are the clues for the nouns in the feminine column?

Handy hint

Nouns referring to males are usually masculine, e.g. **il ragazzo**, **l'amico**.

Nouns referring to females are usually feminine, e.g. **la ragazza**, **l'amica**.

Handy hint

Sometimes Italian nouns don't end in an **-o** or an **-a**. Often they end in an **-e**, like **il giocatore, il nome**. How can you tell if it is masculine or feminine? The **il** or **la** are a good clue and you can always check in the dictionary. Immediately after the Italian noun you will notice an 'm' or 'f'. Sometimes there may be some other letters too, if this is the case just look for the 'm' or 'f' and you'll know whether the word is masculine or feminine.



Handy hint

In Italian, another concept associated with nouns is 'number'. Number tells us whether a word is singular or plural. Words are said to be singular when they refer to one person or thing, and plural when they refer to more than one, i.e. 'the boy' versus 'the boys'. You will learn more about plural nouns later in the book.



Investigazione Linguistica



'the' words: il, la, l' or lo?

Il, la, l' and **lo** are all used before singular Italian nouns to indicate 'the'. These are called **definite articles**.

While English only has one word 'the', Italian has seven definite articles. In this chapter we will focus on **il, la, lo** and **l'**. You will learn about the others in later chapters.

The choice of definite article will firstly depend on whether the word that follows is masculine or feminine.

Il is used before masculine words beginning with a consonant: **il ragazzo, il calcio**.

La is used before feminine words beginning with a consonant: **la ragazza, la pizza**.

L' is used before feminine and masculine words that start with a vowel: **l'amica, l'amico, l'Italia, l'italiano, l'atletica, l'automobilismo**.

Lo is very special! It is only used before masculine nouns starting with:

- s + consonant (e.g. sc, sn, st, sp), e.g. **lo sport, lo studio** (study), **lo scudetto** (shield), **lo sci** (skiing)
- z, e.g. **lo zio** (uncle), **lo zaino** (backpack)
- ps, e.g. **lo psicologo** (psychologist)
- gn, e.g. **lo gnocco** (dumpling)

There are also a few specialist masculine words that start with **x, pn, ct, ft**, and **pt** in Italian. It is unlikely that you will come across them or need to use them; however, they will also take **lo**.

Attività 4.7

- 1 Look at this list of words. Which do you think are masculine words and which do you think are feminine? As a class, separate the words into two lists, masculine and feminine.

pizza

stella (star)

treno (train)

amica

pasta

cappello (hat)

palla (ball)

fontana (fountain)

sport

piazza (town square)

anno (year)

amico

- 2 Look at the list of words above. Which definite article (**il**, **la**, **l'** or **lo**) would be used with each of the words? Add the appropriate definite article before each word in your lists.



La fontana di Trevi, Roma

Handy hint

Remember that in Italian the definite article is used with nouns much more than we use 'the' before nouns in English.



Investigazione Linguistica

Numeri 21–100

The following are the names for five numbers that fall between 21 and 30. They are not in order. Can you guess which numbers they may be?

trenta ventidue ventisei venticinque venti

Did you recognise any of the numbers you have already learnt?
Can you see any patterns?

Here are the numbers 21–30 in order. Did you guess correctly?

21	ventuno	26	ventisei
22	ventidue	27	ventisette
23	ventitré	28	ventotto
24	ventiquattro	29	ventinove
25	venticinque	30	trenta

What do you notice about 21 and 28? Look carefully at how the words are spelt.



Handy hint

When writing numbers, remember to always include an acute accent on the final 'e' of any number ending in **tre**, e.g. **ventitré**, **trentatré** etc. This accent reminds us to emphasise the final 'e' when speaking.

What comes after **trenta**? **Trentuno** of course! The numbers from 31 to 99 follow the same pattern as the numbers above. To work out any number, you just need to know the numbers below:

30	trenta	70	settanta
40	quaranta	80	ottanta
50	cinquanta	90	novanta
60	sessanta	100	cento



Like **ventuno** and **ventotto**, other numbers ending in **uno** and **otto** follow the same pattern and drop the final **a** from the multiple of ten, e.g. **cinquantuno**, **novantotto**.

Tocca a te!

Now it's your turn to count! As a class, practise counting out loud in Italian from 1–100.

Attività 4.8



- 1 Listen to the CD. You will hear a series of 10 numbers. Write the numbers in the order you hear them. You do not need to write the Italian word, only the numerals, e.g. if you hear **ventidue**, write '22'. The numbers range from 0–100.
- 2 Listen to the CD. You will hear five sentences each containing a number. Write the numbers you hear in your exercise book.

Attività 4.9

Unscramble these numbers. Write your solutions in your exercise book.

- | | | | | | |
|---|-------------|---|----------|---|--------------|
| 1 | oournatttqa | 3 | sttoeait | 5 | qnniuatuceda |
| 2 | nartte | 4 | tovtoten | | |

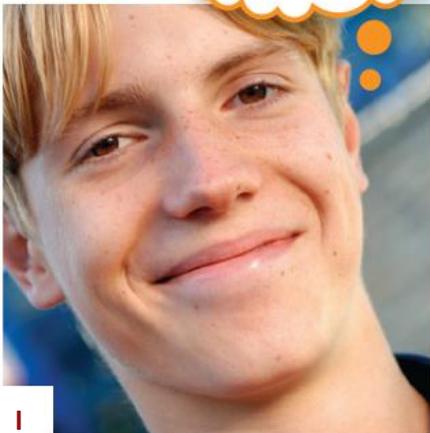
Ripasso

1 Match the question with the possible answer. In your exercise book draw two columns, **domande** (questions) and **risposte** (answers). In the **domande** column copy the question and in the **risposte** column write the corresponding answer. Some questions and answers are those used when being asked about and giving information about ourselves. The other questions and answers are those we would use when talking to someone about someone else.

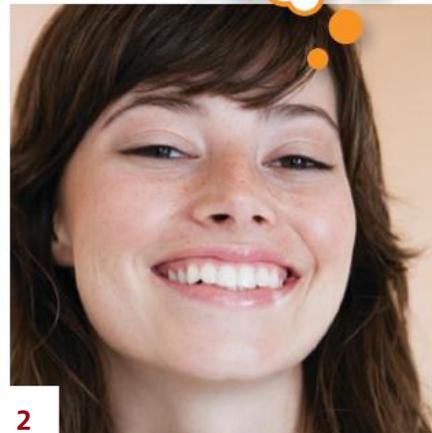
- | | |
|--|-----------------------|
| 1 Quanti anni ha Alessandro? | a Io sono spagnolo. |
| 2 Ti piace il calcio? | b Ha i capelli neri. |
| 3 Quanti anni hai? | c Ho gli occhi verdi. |
| 4 Di che colore ha i capelli Alessandro? | d È australiano. |
| 5 Di che nazionalità è la ragazza? | e È australiana. |
| 6 Di che nazionalità è Stephen? | f No, non mi piace. |
| 7 Di che colore hai gli occhi? | g Ha ventidue anni. |
| 8 Di che nazionalità sei? | h Io ho tredici anni. |

2 Look at pictures and related information. Use the information to write an introduction for each of the people in your exercise book. The first one has been done for you.

Esempio Anna ha sedici anni.
Ha i capelli rossi e gli occhi verdi. Anna è italiana.



1



2



3

Riassunto

Now you can:

ask and give someone information about someone else

Chi è il ragazzo/la ragazza?	Who is the boy/girl?
È Stephen/Nina.	It's Stephen/Nina.
Come si chiama?	What is his/her name?
Si chiama Stephen/Nina.	His/her name is Stephen/Nina.
Di che nazionalità è?	What nationality is he/she?
È australiano/australiana.	He/she is Australian.
Quanti anni ha?	How old is he/she?
Ha ventidue anni.	He/she is 22 (years old).
Di che colore ha i capelli Nina?	What colour is Nina's hair?
Nina ha i capelli biondi.	Nina has blond hair.
Di che colore ha gli occhi Nina?	What colour are Nina's eyes?
Nina ha gli occhi blu.	Nina has blue eyes.

recognise different sports...

l'atletica	athletics
il basket/la pallacanestro	basketball
il calcio	soccer
il ciclismo	cycling
il cricket	cricket
il football australiano	Australian Rules Football
il golf	golf
il netball	netball
il nuoto	swimming
la pallavolo	volleyball
la pesca	fishing
il rugby	rugby
il tennis	tennis
la vela	sailing

... and say which you like and don't like

Mi piace il tennis.	I like tennis.
Non mi piace la pesca.	I don't like fishing.

recognise special sounds in Italian words

gn said like the 'ni' in onion

use Italian words for 'the'

Il is used before masculine words beginning with a consonant: **il ragazzo, il calcio.**

La is used before feminine words beginning with a consonant: **la ragazza, la pizza.**

L' is used before masculine and feminine words that start with a vowel: **l'amica, l'amico,**

Lo is used before masculine nouns starting with:

- s + a consonant—**lo sport, lo studio** (study)
- z—**lo zio** (uncle), **lo zaino** (backpack)
- ps—**lo psicologo** (psychologist)
- gn—**lo gnomo** (gnome).

use numbers 20–100

21	ventuno	30	trenta
22	ventidue	40	quaranta
23	ventitré	50	cinquanta
24	ventiquattro	60	sessanta
25	venticinque	70	settanta
26	ventisei	80	ottanta
27	ventisette	90	novanta
28	ventotto	100	cento
29	ventinove		

learn how to pronounce longer words

Break longer words into parts and remember every letter or special sound is pronounced in Italian.

ac-com-pa-gna-tri-ce

ac-com-pa-gna-to-re

In piazza

You will learn how to:

- use the verbs **essere** and **avere**
- use subject pronouns
- enquire where someone or something is using **dove** and **essere**
- describe people and things using adjectives
- use more Italian words for 'the'
- refer to someone or something using forms of **questo**
- talk about ice-cream flavours.





In piazza



During the tour of Rome, the competition winners visit **Piazza di Spagna** with Alessandro. **Piazza di Spagna** is a beautiful square and a popular meeting place for both Italians and tourists.

Questa è la piazza più famosa di Roma, Piazza di Spagna.

Cappellini, sciarpe, borsette, occhiali da sole, palloncini...

Che bello!

Ma chi è bello? Dov'è?

Il ragazzo alto e un po' robusto. Ha i capelli biondi e porta gli occhiali. Ha un cellulare in mano.



1

Ecco, il ragazzo bello è con il ragazzo più basso. Con i capelli neri e lunghi.

Ecco i ragazzi. L'amico ha la maglietta Ferrari.

Non mi piace molto. Mi piace Alessandro con gli occhi belli...



2

3

Oooohhh...

Salve ragazze.

Dove sono gli altri ragazzi australiani?

Buona idea! Nina, ti piace il gelato?

No, non mi piace. Oh, scusa, sì, mi piace molto. Preferisco il gelato al cioccolato.



4

5

6

Sono in gelateria.

Bene... prendiamo un gelato, e poi andiamo al Colosseo!



nomi

la borsetta	the handbag
il cappellino	the cap
il cellulare	the mobile phone
la maglietta	the T-shirt
gli occhiali (da sole)	the (sun)glasses
il palloncino	the balloon
la piazza	the (town) square
la sciarpa	the scarf

aggettivi

alto	tall
basso/a	short
famoso/a	famous
robusto	robust/stocky

verbi

andiamo	let's go (from the verb andare —to go)
preferisco	I prefer (from the verb preferire —to prefer)
prendiamo	let's get (from the verb prendere —to get/take)
porta	he/she is wearing (from portare —to wear/carry)
scusa	sorry/excuse me (to someone you don't know well, from scusare —to excuse, forgive)

espressioni e altre parole

buona idea!	good idea!
che bello!	he's cute!
chi	who
dov'è...?	where is (he/she/it) (è is from the verb essere —to be)
dove sono?	where are they? (sono is from the verb essere —to be)
in mano	in (his) hand
ma	but
più	more/most
un po'	a little
poi	then
questa	this

Handy hint

The Italian for mobile phone is **il cellulare**. It is also commonly referred to as **il telefonino**, 'the little telephone'.

Attività 5.1

Look at the cartoon story again. Which of these statements are **veri** and which are **falsi**?

- 1 Piazza di Spagna is in Rome. **V F**
- 2 Jessica points out a boy she thinks is cute. **V F**
- 3 Melanie thinks Alessandro has beautiful hair. **V F**
- 4 The boys are getting ice-cream. **V F**
- 5 Melanie doesn't like ice-cream. **V F**



Investigazione Culturale



La piazza

The word **piazza** is sometimes used in Australia to refer to a shopping area, park or open space. In Italy, a **piazza** is a 'town square', but not all **piazze** are square, or even rectangle. Italian **piazze** are usually surrounded by buildings on all sides.

In Italy **la piazza** is the centre of public life and is an ideal place for meeting friends or people-watching. Historically it was also the centre of business or for gathering together before or after church, because you will usually find **il bar** or **il caffè** and **la chiesa** (church) or **il duomo** (cathedral) in **la piazza**. **Piazze** also often have **la fontana** (fountain) where people would collect water in the days before indoor plumbing. **Il mercato** (market) may also be held on certain days of the week **in piazze**. Sometimes **la piazza** is closed to traffic. Big cities like Rome have many **piazze** but small towns may only have one.

As well as **Piazza di Spagna**, some other famous Roman **piazze** are **Piazza Navona**, **Piazza del Popolo** and **Campo dei Fiori**.

In **le piazze** and other areas frequented by tourists you will often find shops and stalls selling souvenirs and other items of interest to tourists. In some cases there will also be **venditori ambulanti** (travelling salespeople), like in the cartoon story on page 60. **Gli ambulanti**, as they are also known, sell all sorts of things from postcards and souvenirs to handbags and scarves.



Piazza Barberini, Roma



Piazza Santa Maria della Valle, Scanno



Piazza Navona, Roma



Souvenirs for sale in a piazza



Essere e avere

The questions **dov'è?** and **dove sono?** were used in the picture story. **Dove** means 'where' and in these phrases **dove** has been used with forms of the verb **essere** (to be). **Essere** is an irregular verb.

As well as being used with **dove**, we have previously seen **essere** used when talking about:

- nationality: **io sono italiano, Marina è spagnola**
- where we come from: **sono di Perth, Alessandro è di Roma**
- people and things: **sono sportivo, il ragazzo è robusto.**

Another irregular verb we are familiar with is **avere** (to have).

We have previously seen **avere** used when talking about:

- age: **lui ha quindici anni; quanti anni hai?**
- hair and eye colour: **ho i capelli rossi; di che colore ha gli occhi?**

The words in brackets are called **subject pronouns**.

The subject pronoun will help you decide which form of the verb to use. Remember, in Italian you do not always need to include the subject pronoun with the verb. Some of the subject pronouns can also be replaced with a name or a noun. For example, the following three phrases all have a similar meaning:

Melanie e Jessica sono in piazza. *Melanie and Jessica* are in the town square.

Loro sono in piazza. *They* are in the town square.

Sono in piazza. *They* are in the town square.

	essere	to be
singular	(io) sono (tu) sei (lui/lei) è	I am you are he/she/it is
plural	(noi) siamo (voi) siete (loro) sono	we are you (all) are they are

	avere	to have
singular	(io) ho (tu) hai (lui/lei) ha	I have you have he/she/it has
plural	(noi) abbiamo (voi) avete (loro) hanno	we have you (all) have they have

Handy hint

Notice the seven Italian subject pronouns in the verb tables.

io	I
tu	you (singular)
lui	he
lei	she
noi	us
voi	you (plural)
loro	they

Did you notice the two different words for 'you'? **Tu** is used to talk to one person, and **voi** is used to talk to two or more people.

Attività 5.2

Look at the cartoon story on page 60 again. How many uses of a form of **essere** (**sono, sei, è, siamo, siete, sono**) can you find?

Attività 5.3

Complete these sentences by choosing the correct form of **essere** or **avere**. Write the correct sentence in your exercise book.

Esempio Dove **sono/sei/siamo** i ragazzi? Dove **sono** i ragazzi?

- 1 Marina **sono/è/siamo** spagnola.
- 2 Melanie e Jessica non **siamo/sono/siete** in piazza.
- 3 Io non **siete/è/sono** alto.
- 4 Tu, di dove **siamo/siete/sei**?
- 5 Io e Melanie? Noi **sono/sei/siamo** australiane.
- 6 Giorgio **ha/hanno/ho** tredici anni.
- 7 Noi **ho/abbiamo/ha** i capelli rossi.
- 8 Tutti i ragazzi **avete/hai/hanno** le magliette Ferrari.

Handy hint

Remember, use **non** to make a sentence negative,

e.g. **Io sono italiano.**

Io non sono italiano.

Le ragazze sono in piazza.

Le ragazze non sono in piazza.

Attività 5.4

Change the meaning of these sentences by adding **non**.

- 1 Io sono alto.
- 2 Tu e Jessica siete australiane.
- 3 Alessandro è spagnolo.
- 4 Melanie ha i capelli neri.
- 5 Noi abbiamo le magliette belle.



Investigazione Linguistica

Aggettivi

Jessica used the adjectives **alto**, **robusto** and **basso** to refer to the boys she was looking at. An adjective is a word for describing nouns (people and things). Some other adjectives already covered include the words for nationalities.

Do you remember the rules for nationalities ending in **-o** and those in **-e**? These rules apply to all adjectives.



Here are some common adjectives:

masculine	feminine	English
alto	alta	tall/high
antico	antica	old/ancient
basso	bassa	short/low
bello	bella	beautiful
birichino	birichina	cheeky
brutto	brutta	ugly
famoso	famosa	famous
grasso	grassa	fat
magro	magra	slim/skinny
piccolo	piccola	small
robusto	robusta	robust/stocky
simpatico	simpatica	nice/likeable
sportivo	sportiva	sporty
timido	timida	shy
vecchio	vecchia	old
divertente	divertente	funny/fun
forte	forte	strong
giovane	giovane	young
grande	grande	big
intelligente	intelligente	intelligent

Alessandro è alto. Nina è alta.
Lui è bello. Lei è bella.
Il Colosseo è famoso. Piazza di Spagna è famosa.
Lui è intelligente. Lei è intelligente.



Roma è antica.

Handy hint

Use forms of the verb **essere** with adjectives to describe yourself and others, e.g.

Io sono forte.

Tu sei birichino.

Noi siamo famosi.

Lei è sportiva.

Marco è alto.

In colloquial language the adjective **forte** can also mean 'cool' or 'great'.

Ti piace Nina?

Sì, mi piace. È forte!

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Come sei, (tu)? (Io) sono alto.

What are you like? (describe yourself) I'm tall.

Com'è Fabio? (Lui) è simpatico.

What is Fabio like? (describe Fabio) He is nice/likeable.

Come sono le ragazze? (Loro) sono belle.

What are the girls like? (describe the girls) They are beautiful.

Handy hint

The words in brackets can be left out in Italian.



Tocca a te!

Now, with a partner, practise using the adjectives and questions and answers on the previous page to describe yourself, each other and other people in the class. If you are talking about a girl, remember that you may need to change the ending of some of the adjectives!

If there are other adjectives, not in the list on page 65 that you would like to use, look them up in the wordlist at the back of this book or your dictionary.

Attività 5.5



Listen, read and repeat. Do you know what these sentences mean?

- 1 Melanie è piccola.
- 2 Marco è famoso.
- 3 Tu sei divertente.
- 4 Tu sei sportiva?
- 5 Stephen è timido.
- 6 Nina e Jessica sono alte.

Attività 5.6



Listen to the descriptions. Match the description you hear to one of the pictures on the left. Be careful, there are four pictures but only three descriptions!

Giochiamo!



Chi è?

With a partner, each take turns to describe someone in the class, revealing one bit of information at a time about hair and eye colour, physical and personality description. The first to guess who is being described wins.

Esempio Which one of the characters from the cartoon stories is being described?

- Ha gli occhi castani.
- Ha i capelli marroni.
- Ha i capelli ondulati.

- È intelligente.
- È robusto.
- Chi è?



Investigazione Linguistica

Si dice così

In the cartoon story the words **scusa** (excuse me/I'm sorry), **sciarpe** (scarves) and **preferisco** (I prefer) were used. These words have special sounds.

When **sc** is followed by an **i** or an **e** in Italian it is pronounced **sh**. For example, the **sci** in **sciarpa** is pronounced like the English 'shi' as in 'shin'.

Below are some other Italian words that have this sound. Listen, read and repeat.

sciare (to ski)	lo sci (skiing)	lo scivolone (slide)
lisi (straight)	la scimmia (monkey)	scendere (to descend)
la scena (scene)	la discesa (descent)	la scelta (choice)



When there is an **h** between the **s** and the **e** or **i** the soft **sh** sound becomes a hard **sk** sound, like the English 'sk' in 'skin'.

Listen, read and repeat.

la schiena (back)	lo scherzo (joke)	la scheda (card)
il rischio (risk)	le pesche (peaches)	lo scheletro (skeleton)



When the **sc** is followed by an **a**, **o** or **u** it is pronounced as the hard **sk** sound.

Listen, read and repeat.

la scala (staircase)	lo sconto (discount)	lo scudo (shield)
la scuola (school)	il bosco (forest)	preferisco (I prefer)



Handy hint

In Chapter 4 'the' words, or definite articles in relation to singular nouns were introduced. In this chapter the focus is on plural nouns.



Investigazione Linguistica

Plural nouns

Words are said to be singular when they refer to one person or thing, and plural when they refer to more than one.

In English the plural of a noun is usually formed by adding 's' or 'es' to the end of the word, e.g. one boy, two boys; one class, two classes.



As you may have noticed in the **glossario** following the cartoon story, plurals in Italian are formed by changing the final vowel of the noun. Generally the ending of the singular noun will change in the plural as follows:

singular noun ending	plural noun ending
----------------------	--------------------

o	—————→	i
---	--------	---

a	—————→	e
---	--------	---

e	—————→	i
---	--------	---

singular

plural

cappellino	—————→	cappellini
------------	--------	------------

borsetta	—————→	borsette
----------	--------	----------

cellulare	—————→	cellulari
-----------	--------	-----------

Plural definite articles

The definite article of singular nouns also changes when the noun becomes plural.

Definite articles with masculine nouns:

singular form

plural form

il	—————→	i
----	--------	---

l'	—————→	gli
----	--------	-----

lo	—————→	gli
----	--------	-----

il ragazzo	—————→	i ragazzi
------------	--------	-----------

il cellulare	—————→	i cellulari
--------------	--------	-------------

l'australiano	—————→	gli australiani
---------------	--------	-----------------

lo zio	—————→	gli zii
--------	--------	---------

Definite articles with feminine nouns:

singular form

plural form

la	—————→	le
----	--------	----

l'	—————→	le
----	--------	----

la piazza	—————→	le piazze
-----------	--------	-----------

l'onda (wave)	—————→	le onde
---------------	--------	---------



Le gondole, Venezia

Attività 5.7

Write the plural form of these nouns in your exercise book. Remember to change both the definite article and the end of the noun.

Esempio la ragazza **le ragazze**

- | | | |
|-------------------|---------------------------|--------------|
| 1 il cioccolatino | 3 l'elefante (<i>m</i>) | 5 l'italiano |
| 2 la fontana | 4 la palla | 6 la pizza |



Investigazione Linguistica

Questo

You can use **questo/questa/quest'** (this) or **questi/queste** (these) instead of the definite article (**il, la, l'** etc.) before a noun.

questo ragazzo	this boy
questi ragazzi	these boys
questa maglietta	this T-shirt
queste magliette	these T-shirts
quest'anno	this year
questi anni	these years
quest'onda	this wave
queste onde	these waves

Questo/α è... (this is...) or **questi/e sono...** (these are...) can be used before a verb with a noun too. Remember to include the definite article (**il, la** etc.).

Questo è il Colosseo.	This is the Colosseum.
Questi sono gli australiani.	These are the Australians.
Questo è l'albero.	This is the tree.
Questa è l'aula.	This is the classroom.
Questa è la piazza.	This is the town square.
Queste sono le ragazze.	These are the girls.



Tocca a te!

Practise introducing your classmates using **questo** and **questa**.

Esempio Questo ragazzo è Michael.
Questa ragazza è Emma.

Handy hint

Notice in the examples in the *Investigazione linguistica*, **questo** and **questa** are both shortened to **quest'** before a noun that starts with a vowel. E.g. **quest'anno**, **quest'onda**. This abbreviation is only in the singular. E.g. **questi anni**, **queste onde**.

This is **via Condotti**. This street is famous for fashion.



Questa è via Condotti.
Questa via è famosa per la moda.



Different **gelato** flavours at an Italian **gelateria**.

Alla gelateria



Did you know that ice-cream is said to have been invented by the Italians? Whether or not this is true, Italy is still famous for its **gelato**, and the word **gelato** is used all over the world to refer to Italian-style ice-cream. The Italian word for 'ice-cream shop' is **gelateria**. Is there a **gelateria** near your home or school?

The main characteristic of **gelato** is the wonderful flavours. Fruit-flavoured **gelato** uses real fruit which is prepared in such a way that even though there is no cream, it still manages to be creamy! Of course not all **gelati** flavours are fruit based. Many are **creme**, or cream based.

In the cartoon story Nina says:

Preferisco il gelato al cioccolato. I prefer chocolate ice-cream.

Notice how the flavour comes after the word **gelato**.

ABC
Glossario

<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">gusti alla frutta</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">alla banana</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">alla fragola</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">ai frutti di bosco</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">al limone</p> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">gusti alla crema</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">al caffè</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">al cioccolato</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">alla nocciola</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">al pistacchio</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">al torrone</p> <p style="font-weight: bold;">alla vaniglia</p>	<p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">fruit flavours</p> <p>banana</p> <p>strawberry</p> <p>fruits of the forest</p> <p>lemon</p> <p style="color: red; font-weight: bold;">cream flavours</p> <p>coffee</p> <p>chocolate</p> <p>hazelnut</p> <p>pistachio</p> <p>nougat</p> <p>vanilla</p>
--	---

Attività 5.8

Survey your class to find out which is the most popular ice-cream flavour.

Esempio **Quale gusto di gelato preferisci?**

Preferisco il gelato al pistacchio.

What is your favourite flavour of ice-cream?

My favourite is pistachio ice-cream.

Ripasso

1 Complete these sentences by choosing the correct form of the adjective.

Esempio La piazza è **grande/grandi**. La piazza è **grande**.

- a La ragazza **alta/alto**.
- b Il palloncino è **verde/verdi**.
- c Il cappellino **piccolo/piccola**.
- d Alessandro è **italiano/italiana** e **intelligente/intelligenti**.
- e Roma è molto **antico/antica**.

2 Complete the sentences by using the correct form of **essere**.

Esempio Noi **siamo** italiane.

- a Melanie _____ bassa.
- b Melanie e Jessica _____ in piazza.
- c Tu _____ molto divertente.
- d Ragazzi, voi _____ forti!
- e Il Colosseo _____ molto antico.

3 Translate these sentences/phrases into English.

Esempio **Non mi piace questa maglietta.** I don't like this T-shirt.

- a Questa è la piazza.
- b Le ragazze sono belle.
- c Ti piace questa fontana?
- d Io non ho gli occhiali da sole.
- e Dov'è la piazza?
- f Il cappellino è grande.
- g Nathan ha la maglietta.
- h Questo ragazzo ha i capelli lunghi.

4 Write out the following dialogue in your exercise book, using the phrases in the box to fill in the gaps. Practise reading the completed dialogue with a partner.

piazza e tu? dove come stai? molto bene sono

Alessandro calls Nina on her mobile.

Nina: Pronto!

Alessandro: Ciao, Nina. _____

Nina: Bene grazie, _____

Alessandro: _____ sei?

Nina: _____ in _____ Navona.

Riassunto

Now you can:

refer to people and things using singular and plural forms

	singular		plural	
masculine	il ragazzo	the boy	i ragazzi	the boys
	il cellulare	the mobile phone	i cellulari	the mobile phones
	l'australiano	the Australian	gli australiani	the Australians
	lo zio	the uncle	gli zii	the uncles
	il cappellino	the cap	i cappellini	the caps
	il palloncino	the balloon	i palloncini	the balloons
feminine	la ragazza	the girl	le ragazze	the girls
	la sciarpa	the scarf	le sciarpe	the scarves
	la borsetta	the handbag	le borsette	the handbags
	la piazza	the town square	le piazze	the town squares
	l'onda	the wave	le onde	the waves

refer to someone or something using questo/questa or questi/queste

questo zainetto	this backpack
questi zainetti	these backpacks
questa maglietta	this T-shirt
queste magliette	these T-shirts
quest'albero	this tree
questi alberi	these trees
quest'aula	this classroom
queste aule	these classrooms
Questo è Alessandro.	This is Alessandro.
Questa è Piazza Navona.	This is the Piazza Navona.

use adjectives to describe people and things

alto/a/i/e	tall	robusto/a/i/e	robust
antico/a/i/e	old/ancient	simpatico/a/i/e	nice
basso/a/i/e	short	sportivo/a/i/e	sporty
bello/a/i/e	beautiful	timido/a/i/e	shy
birichino/a/i/e	cheeky	divertente/i	funny/fun
famoso/a/i/e	famous	forte/i	strong
magro/a/i/e	slim	grande/i	big
piccolo/a/i/e	small	intelligente/i	intelligent

ask about and describe someone or something using come and essere

Come sei (tu)? (Io) sono alto.	What are you like? I am tall.	(Il Colosseo) è antico.	The Colosseum is ancient.
Com'è Nina? Nina è alta.	What is Nina like? Nina is tall.	Come sono Jessica e Melanie?	What are Jessica and Melanie like?
Com'è il Colosseo?	What is the Colosseum like?	(Loro) sono sportive.	They are sporty.

use the verb essere

	essere	to be
singular	(io) sono	I am
	(tu) sei	you are
	(lui/lei) è	he/she is
plural	(noi) siamo	we are
	(voi) siete	you (all) are
	(loro) sono	they are

use the verb avere

	avere	to have
singular	(io) ho	I have
	(tu) hai	you have
	(lui/lei) ha	he/she has
plural	(noi) abbiamo	we have
	(voi) avete	you (all) have
	(loro) hanno	they have

describe ice-cream by flavour

gusti alla frutta	fruit flavours
alla banana	banana
alla fragola	strawberry
ai frutti di bosco	fruits of the forest
al limone	lemon
gusti alla crema	cream flavours
al caffè	coffee
al cioccolato	chocolate
alla nocciola	hazelnut
al pistacchio	pistachio
al torrone	nougat
alla vaniglia	vanilla

ask and say where someone or something is using dove and essere

Dove sei?	Where are you?
Sono in piazza.	I am in the town square.

Andiamo in Liguria!

You will learn how to:

- describe items of clothing by colour
- ask for different items of clothing in shops
- talk about different methods of transport
- use the Italian prepositions **a** and **in**
- use the verbs **andare** and **abitare**.



Lo shopping



Melanie, Jessica and Nina are travelling by train to the city of **Genova** in the Northern Italian region of **Liguria**, where they will stay with host families. While waiting for their train to depart from **Stazione Termini**, Rome's main train station, they do a little shopping in the arcades located at the **stazione**.



nomi

l'abbigliamento	the clothing
la giacca	the jacket
la gonna	the skirt

aggettivi

carino	pretty/cute
caro	expensive
costoso	expensive
molto	very/a lot
troppo	too

verbi

desidera?	can I help you? what would you like? (from desiderare —to wish)
smettila!	stop it! (from smettere —to stop)
vorrei	I would like (from volere —to want)

espressioni

la compro	I'll take it
per favore	please
quanto costa?	How much does it cost?
secondo me	in my opinion

Cosa pensi ?

In Italian and in English, when asking for something in a shop it is preferable to say 'I would like...' or **vorrei...**, rather than 'I want...' or **voglio**. Why do you think this is?

Cosa pensi ?

Caro means 'dear' in Italian. 'Dear' has two meanings in English; one meaning is 'darling' or 'beloved' and the other meaning is 'expensive'. **Caro** has both meanings in Italian too. Italians will also start a letter with **caro**, the same way we use 'dear' to start a letter in English. Do you think this is unusual?

Handy hint

In the previous chapter you were introduced to word **cappellino** (cap). **Cappellino** comes from the Italian word for 'hat' **il cappello** and literally means 'little hat'. The **-ino** suffix (ending) usually indicates 'smaller in size' or 'younger in age'. Other **-ino** words include **telefonino**, which we saw in Chapter 5, and **ragazzino**. What do you think **ragazzino** means?

Handy hint

Did you notice the word **vorrei**? It means 'I would like'. It comes from the verb **volere**, 'to want'. If you travel to Italy, you will use it every day to ask for what you want in shops, restaurants or anywhere you want to buy something!

L'abbigliamento



Investigazione Linguistica



I colori

You have already come across colours when describing hair and eyes. Here are some basic colours in Italian.



Colours are adjectives (describing words). Remember from Chapter 5 that in Italian the ending of an adjective changes according to whether it is masculine or feminine and singular or plural. This is also true of colours. Colours change depending on what they are describing. Pay attention to **viola**, **rosa** and **blu**! These are invariable, that is they do not change to agree with the noun they are describing.



Notice how the adjective (in this case, the colour) follows the noun? This is different to English where the adjective goes before the noun.

la gonna azzurra the blue skirt

le scarpe marroni the brown shoes

Handy hint

Did you notice anything different about **bianco**?

Adjectives and nouns ending in **-co**, **-ca**, **-go** and **-ga** in the singular usually add an **h** to the plural form. This is in order to keep the hard 'k' and 'g' sounds.

la maglietta bianca the white T-shirt

le magliette bianche the white T-shirts

la giacca verde the green jacket

le giacche verdi the green jackets

il lago the lake

i laghi the lakes

Handy hint

Colours that end in **o**, like **bianco** and **nero** will change to agree with gender and number, e.g.

il cappellino bianco

i cappellini bianchi

la gonna bianca

le gonne bianche.

Colours that end in **-e** like **arancione** and **marrone** will change like this:

il cappellino arancione

i cappellini arancioni

la gonna arancione

le gonne arancioni.

Colours that end in **-a** or **-u** like **rosa** and **blu** will not change:

il cappellino rosa

i cappellini rosa

la gonna rosa

le gonne rosa.



Investigazione Linguistica

Ancora colori

Do you recall how to ask what colour hair or eyes someone has?

The same beginning of the question is used to ask what colour something is.

Question: **Di che colore è** + definite article + singular noun ?

Answer: **È** + colour.

Esempio Di che colore è il cappellino? È grigio.

Question: **Di che colore sono** + definite article + plural noun ?

Answer: **Sono** + colour.

Esempio Di che colore sono le scarpe? Sono nere.

Notice that when you are asking about one thing (**il cappellino**), you use **è** but when you are talking about two or more things (**le scarpe**), you use **sono**. Both these words come from the verb **essere** that you've already learnt.

Attività 6.1



1 Listen, read and repeat.



il cappellino rosso



i cappellini rossi



la giacca gialla



le giacche gialle



la maglietta arancione



le magliette arancioni



il maglione verde



i maglioni verdi



la scarpa viola



le scarpe viola

2 With a partner practise asking what colour your clothes are and respond appropriately using the examples above as a guide. Take turns to ask and respond. Remember the beginning of the question and answer will vary depending on whether the object is singular or plural.

Esempio Di che colore sono i cappellini? Sono rossi.

Attività 6.2

In your exercise book write a description for each of the pictures below.

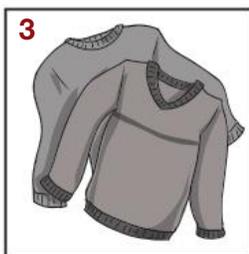
Esempio il cappellino azzurro



1



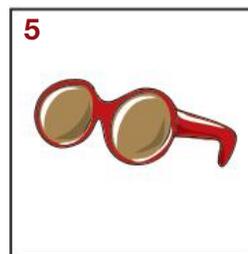
2



3



4



5

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Below are some questions and answers that may be useful when asking for or buying things.

If talking with friends:

Ti piace il cappellino viola?

Do you like the purple cap?

Sì, mi piace, ma preferisco il cappellino verde.

Yes, I like it, but I prefer the green cap.

(Tu) cosa compri?

What will you buy?

(Io) compro i jeans neri.

I'll buy/get the black jeans.

(Io) non compro niente.

Nothing. (I'm getting nothing.)

If talking to a shop assistant:

Desidera?

Can I help you?

Vorrei questa maglietta bianca.

I'd like this white T-shirt.

Quanto costa questa/la maglietta?

How much is this/the T-shirt?

Dieci euro.

Ten euro.

Quanto costano questi/i jeans?

How much are these/the jeans?

Trenta euro.

Thirty euro.

Handy hint

In Italian there are a variety of ways of saying 'may I help you' or offering assistance to a customer. Often the shop staff will indicate that they are ready to serve someone by simply saying **buongiorno**, **sì** or **desidera?**

Handy hint

Commesso is the Italian word for 'shop assistant'. A female 'shop assistant' is a **commessa**. What do you think **cliente** means? The same form is used for males and females.

Handy hint

Did you notice that **euro** does not have a plural form? Whether it is **un euro** or **trenta euro**, the ending does not change.

Investigazione Culturale

L'euro

Italy has the same unit of currency as most of the other countries in the European Union, the euro. The symbol for the euro is €.

Do you know what euro coins and notes look like? Each country issues euro coins with a common side (the same in all countries) and a national side (unique to that country), but they can all be used in any country in the 'Eurozone'. Search the Internet to see what euro coins and notes look like, and how Italian euro coins are different from other countries.



ABBIGLIAMENTO EUROPEO



Attività 6.3



Listen, read and repeat the following dialogues and then practise with a partner.

1 Talking with a friend

- A** Ti piace la maglietta viola?
B Preferisco questa maglietta nera.
A Quanto costa?
B Venti euro. E tu, cosa compri?
A Niente.

2 Talking with shop staff

- A** Buongiorno. Desidera?
B Vorrei questo maglione. Quanto costa?
A Diciotto euro.
B Ecco venti euro.

Attività 6.4

Read the advertisement to the left, then answer the questions in Italian. Remember that, just like answering a question in English, you can use the words in the questions to help you answer. Remember the difference between **è** and **sono**? Make sure you use the right one!

Esempio Quanto costa la maglietta? **La maglietta costa dodici euro.**

- | | |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1 Quanto costa la giacca? | 3 Quanto costa il cappellino? |
| 2 Di che colore sono i jeans? | 4 Di che colore sono le scarpe? |

Attività 6.5

While at **Stazione Termini** Jessica has decided to buy some new clothes. Using the **esempio** below, create sentences in your exercise book describing five items of clothing you think she would buy. Use the picture at the start of the chapter and the colours you have already learnt. Once you've created your sentences, practise with a friend.

Esempio Desidera?

Vorrei il cappellino nero, per favore.

Handy hint

Notice when you're answering a question in Italian you can reuse some words, just as in English. This can be particularly handy when trying to work out which verb to use.

In treno

The girls have finally boarded **il treno** (train) and are on their way to **Genova**. Melanie receives a call from her host family to arrange their meeting at the **Genova** station.



Pronto?
 Sì, sono Melanie.
 Ah, buongiorno signora! Come sta?
 Sì, sono in treno.
 Sì, il treno arriva alle undici.
 Sì, ho i capelli neri e corti, e gli occhi marroni.
 Porto la maglietta bianca e i jeans.
 Sì, sono con le mie amiche Nina e Jessica. I ragazzi non sono qui.
 Alla stazione? Davanti al bar? Grazie, a più tardi!



Genova is the capital of Liguria. It is a seaside city that spreads from east to west because there are mountains to the north of the city, so it can't spread backwards. The east is where many of the tourist attractions are situated, including **il Porto Antico** (old port) and **il Palazzo Ducale** (Duke's palace), while there are a lot of factories to the west.



ABC Glossario

verbi

- arriva** arrives (from **arrivare**, to arrive)
- porto** I'm wearing (from **portare**, to wear)

espressioni

- alla stazione** at the (train) station
- alle undici** at eleven o'clock (literally, 'at the eleven')
- a più tardi!** see you later/until later
- come sta?** how are you? (polite form)
- davanti** in front of
- qui** here

Handy hint

You'll notice in the dialogue that verbs take the **lui/lei** form instead of the **tu** form. This is because it is a formal situation where Melanie is speaking to someone older than her that she doesn't know very well. In situations like this, **Lei** is used to mean 'you' instead of **tu**. You will learn more about this in the next chapter.

Handy hint

To understand the time, listen for the numbers you have already learnt. You will learn more about time in Chapter 7.

Attività 6.6



Listen to Melanie's side of the dialogue on page 81 and choose the correct answer according to what you hear.

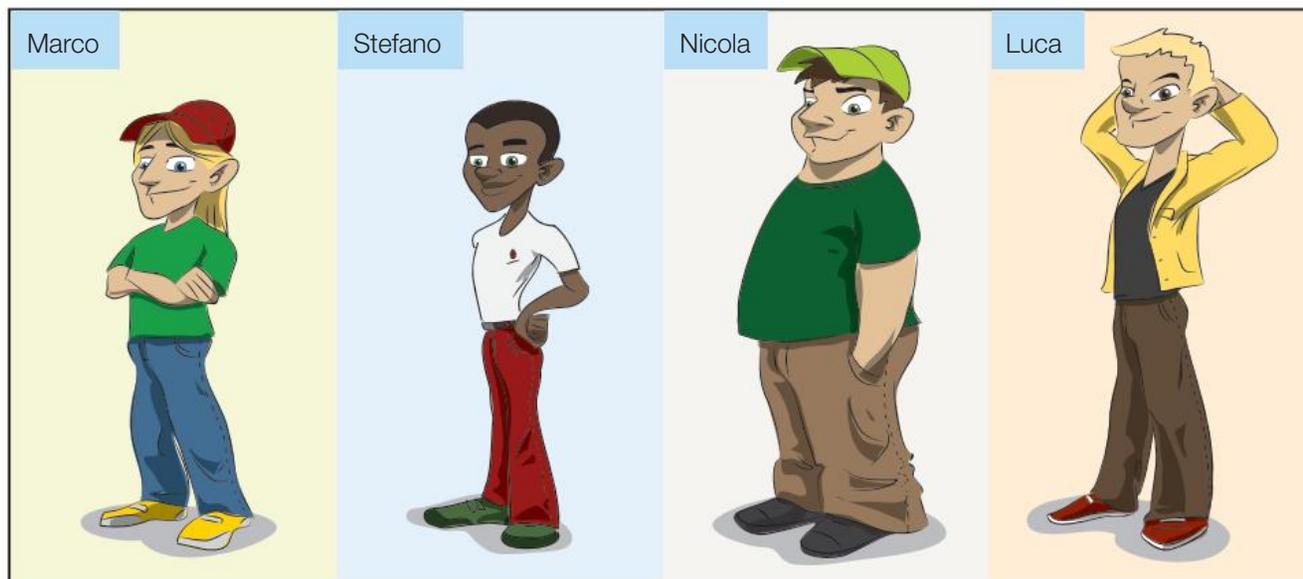
- 1 Who is calling Melanie?
 - a Her host mother
 - b Her host father
 - c Her host brother
- 2 What is Melanie wearing?
 - a A blue T-shirt and jeans
 - b A red jumper and shorts
 - c A white T-shirt and jeans
- 3 How does Melanie describe herself?
 - a Short blond hair and brown eyes
 - b Curly brown hair and blue eyes
 - c Short black hair and brown eyes
- 4 Who is with Melanie?
 - a Jessica and Nina
 - b Jessica, Nina and the boys
 - c Jessica
- 5 To end the conversation, Melanie says:
 - a Thanks, see you tomorrow
 - b Thanks a lot
 - c Thanks, until later

Attività 6.7



While waiting to be collected by Melanie's host mother at Genova train station Melanie, Jessica and Nina witness a **motorino** (motor scooter) being stolen. The police have asked Jessica to help them investigate the theft. Listen to the description she gives. Can you identify the culprit? From the line-up below write the name of the person that best fits the description you hear.

Chi è? È _____



Attività 6.8

Using the pictures in the previous activity, describe one of the people to a partner. How long does it take them to guess who it is?

Esempio Ha i capelli biondi? Sì, ha i capelli biondi!
Ha la maglietta verde? No, non ha la maglietta verde.

Handy hint

You can use the verb **ha** (from **avere**) to start your description.



Investigazione Culturale

Motorini

I motorini are a popular form of transport all over Italy. For every three people, two have **il motorino**. That's 66 per cent! Most people ride their **motorino** to **la piazza** to meet with their friends, to go to school or work, or to go to the beach.

There are several popular brands of **motorino**. The most famous is probably the **Vespa**, the first **motorino** ever manufactured. The first Vespa was made in 1946. Since then, **i motorini** have become very popular in countries other than Italy including Australia. Unlike motorcycles, **i motorini** have a cover over their engines. Did you know that in Italy you only have to be 14 to get your licence to drive one? What do you think about this?



Cosa pensi ?

Vespa means 'wasp' in Italian. Why do you think this name was chosen?

6

I mezzi di trasporto

Modes of transport

The girls are travelling by train (**treno**). Trains are a popular form of transport in Italy.

Some other ways of getting around are:



l'aeroplano or
l'aereo



il treno



la macchina or
l'automobile (m)



lo skateboard



a piedi



il tram



l'autobus (m)



la bicicletta or
la bici



il traghetto



il motorino

Handy hint

You don't need to include the definite article (*il, la, lo* etc.) when you are asking about how you travel.

To say that you take a particular form of transport use:

(Io) vado + in + transport. For example:

Io vado in bici e in motorino. I travel by bike and scooter.

To say you are going somewhere by foot/walking use **a piedi**.

Vado a scuola a piedi. I walk to school.



Investigazione Linguistica

Andare

Vado comes from the Italian verb **andare** 'to go'. Like the verbs **essere** (to be) and **avere** (to have) discussed in the previous chapter, **andare** is an irregular verb.

So, to say 'we are going to Italy by aeroplane' in Italian, say: **noi andiamo in Italia in aereo.**

	andare	to go
singular	(io) vado (tu) vai (lui/lei) va	I go you go he/she/it goes
plural	(noi) andiamo (voi) andare (loro) vanno	we go you (all) go they go

Handy hint

Remember, instead of **lui, lei** or **loro** you can use people's names, e.g. **Stefano va in bici, Federica e Giulia vanno in treno.**



Tocca a te!

With a partner work out how to say the following in Italian.

Esempio You all go to school by bus.

Voi andate a scuola in autobus.

- 1 I go to school on foot.
- 2 They go to Italy by plane.
- 3 She goes to school by car.
- 4 He goes by ferry.
- 5 We go by tram.

Agente di viaggio

Melanie has telephoned a travel agency in **Genova**. Based on what you hear and read, choose whether or not the statements that follow the conversation are **veri** or **falsi**.



Agente di viaggio: Pronto, Agenzia Viaggi Buontempo...

Melanie: Buongiorno. Vorrei andare a Nizza in Francia.

Agente di viaggio: Certo. Come ci vuoi andare?

Melanie: Ho paura di volare. Non voglio andare in aereo.

Agente di viaggio: Va bene, c'è il traghetto...

Melanie: No, sto male in traghetto.

Agente di viaggio: Beh. Allora puoi andare in treno.



6

Melanie: Sì! Il treno va bene. Posso andare in motorino a Nizza?

Agente di viaggio: Quanti anni hai?

Melanie: Ho tredici anni.

Agente di viaggio: No, bisogna avere quattordici anni per andare in motorino. Comunque Nizza è in Francia: è molto lontano in motorino!

Melanie: Va bene. Allora vado in treno. Grazie per l'aiuto. Arrivederci.

Agente di viaggio: Prego. Buon viaggio.



nomi

agente di viaggio

travel agent

aiuto

help

Nizza

Nice (a city in France)

verbi

bisogna

it is necessary (from **bisognare**—to be necessary)

ho paura di...

I'm afraid of (from **avere paura**—to be afraid, literally 'to have fear of')

posso

I can/am able to (from **potere**—to be able)

puoi

you can/are able (from **potere**—to be able)

voglio

I want (from **volere**—to want)

volare

to fly

espressioni e altre parole

allora

(well) then

buona vacanza

bon voyage/have a good trip

certo

certainly/of course

come ci vuoi andare?

how do you want get there?

comunque

anyway

lontano

far

prego

you're welcome

va bene

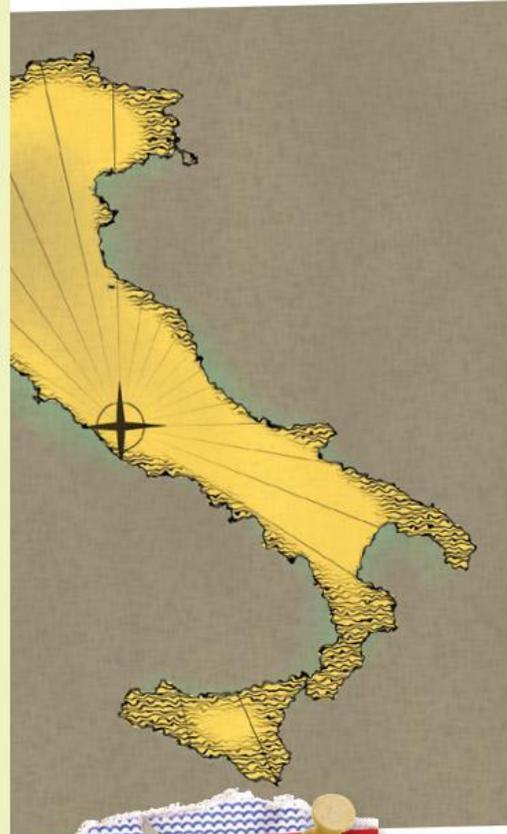
OK/alright

Attività 6.1



Listen to the dialogue again and circle whether these statements are **veri** or **falsi**.

- | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Melanie wants to go from France to Italy. | V | F |
| 2 | Melanie is frightened of flying. | V | F |
| 3 | Melanie likes to travel by ferry. | V | F |
| 4 | Melanie wants to go by train. | V | F |
| 5 | Melanie is 13 years old. | V | F |
| 6 | You must be 14 years old to ride a scooter. | V | F |



Investigazione Linguistica

Le preposizioni **a** e **in**

In her conversation with the travel agent Melanie says:

Voglio andare a Nizza in Francia. I want to go **to** Nice **in** France.

Posso andare in motorino a Nizza? Can I travel **by** (ride a) scooter **in** Nice?

Notice how both **in** and **a** have been used in Italian to translate the English 'in'.

In and **a** are both **prepositions**. Basically, a preposition connects a noun to other words and shows the relationship between them. Common prepositions in English are: at, down, for, in, over, with, from.

Amongst other things, the Italian **in** and **a** both translate the English 'in'. So, how do you decide which one to use?

Use **a** for **le città** (cities), **i paesi** (towns), **i quartieri** (suburbs) and **le cose da vedere** (tourist sites).

Esempi **Io abito a Melbourne.**
 Tu abiti a Roma.
 Lui va a Uluru.

Use **in** for **le regioni** (regions), **gli stati** (states), **i Paesi** (countries) and **i continenti** (continents).

Esempi **Io abito in Australia.**
 Tu abiti in Liguria.

Did you notice the new verb used above? It's **abitare** which means to live (somewhere). Unlike the verbs you have already learnt, **abitare** is classified as a regular verb. Why?

Handy hint

Paese with a capital 'P' means country. Don't get it confused with **paese** with a small 'p' which means town or village.

If you look carefully at the verb table for **abitare** you will notice that the beginning of the verb stays the same for all forms of the verb and only the ending changes. Compare this with **essere**, **avere** and **andare**.

	abitare	to live (somewhere)
singular	(io) abito (tu) abiti (lui/lei) abita	I live you live he/she/it lives
plural	(noi) abitiamo (voi) abitate (loro) abitano	we live you (all) live they live

Handy hint

A and **in** are also used in general expressions where your exact location isn't specified, like **a casa** (at home) or **in città** (in the city). Often with these sorts of expressions, if you use 'at' in English, use **a** in Italian, and if you use 'in' in English, use **in** in Italian too.

Esempi **a scuola** at school
in classe in class

Attività 6.10

Now that you know how to use **a** and **in**, which would you use before each of the following places?

- 1 _____ Firenze (Florence)
- 2 _____ Parigi (Paris)
- 3 _____ Ungheria (Hungary)
- 4 _____ Antartide (Antarctica)
- 5 _____ Sud America (South America)
- 6 _____ Perth
- 7 _____ Alice Springs
- 8 _____ Uluru
- 9 _____ Los Angeles
- 10 _____ New South Wales

Attività 6.11

How would you say the following in Italian? Discuss with your partner then write down the answers.

Esempio He lives in Perth. **Lui abita a Perth.**

- 1 We live in South America.
- 2 I live in Alice Springs.
- 3 Mary lives in Florence.



Investigazione Linguistica

Ancora preposizioni **a** e **in**

Depending on the context **in** and **a** can also mean 'to' with verbs that indicate coming and going.

Esempi **Noi andiamo in Francia.** We are going to France.

Io vado a Roma. I am going to Rome.

The rules are the same as those for when you are translating 'in'.

Use:

a with towns, cities, suburbs, buildings and sights

in with states/territories, regions, countries and continents.

Attività 6.12

In Italian, tell your partner which mode of transport you would use to get to each country, city, place or landmark below. Use the prepositions **a** or **in**.

Esempio: Vado **in** traghetto **a** Capri.

- 1 Vado _____ Italia.
- 2 Vado _____ Colosseo.
- 3 Vado _____ scuola.
- 4 Vado _____ Liguria.
- 5 Vado _____ casa (home).
- 6 Vado _____ città.
- 7 Vado _____ piazza.
- 8 Vado _____ Genova.



Vanno al Caffè Confetteria.



Cristoforo Colombo's house in Genova

A famous Ligurian

Did you know that Christopher Columbus, the man who discovered the Americas, was born in **Genova**? In Italian, his name is **Cristoforo Colombo**. The house he was born in is still standing today and is a great tourist attraction. Some historians believe that his first sea voyage was at the age of 10!

Although he was born in Italy, **Cristoforo Colombo** later moved to Spain. There, he persuaded the King and Queen of Spain to give him money to find a better way to get from Spain to India. **Colombo** convinced them that he would find gold to make them richer, and change the religion of the people he found to Catholicism. Religion was important to rulers at the time, who used it as a form of power over the people.

Instead, he bumped into what later became known as the Americas.

Do you want to know more about **Cristoforo Colombo**, his travels, **Liguria** or **Genova**? Research using the Internet or your school library.



Cristoforo Colombo

Cosa pensi ?

With your classmates, discuss the questions below regarding **Cristoforo Colombo**.

- 1 Do you think it is right that English historians anglicise (change to the English equivalent) names that are not English? Why do you think that?
- 2 Can you imagine leaving your parents at age 10 to go to work at sea? Discuss how you might feel. Why would you feel that way?
- 3 When Christopher Columbus was alive many people believed the Earth was flat. Do you think scientists know everything about the Earth now? Give some reasons for your answer.



Monumento a Cristoforo Colombo a Genova

Ripasso

- 1 Translate these sentences into English.
- a Mi chiamo Giuliano e sono italiano.
 - b Vado in treno.
 - c Vorrei le scarpe viola.
 - d Io vado da Perth a Sydney.
- 2 Choose the correct word to complete these sentences.
- a Vorrei la giacca marrone/marroni.
 - b Io abito a/in Italia.
 - c Io sono a/in piazza.
 - d Noi andiamo a/in Australia.

- 3 Write out the following dialogue using the phrases in the box to fill the gaps. Then, with a partner, practise reading the dialogue together.

vado in aereo la gonna dove vai? a Perth grazie

Jessica: Vorrei _____ nera per la mia vacanza.

Nina: _____

Jessica: Vado _____

Nina: Come ci vai?

Jessica: _____

Nina: Buona vacanza!

Jessica: _____



- 4 Draw and colour this character based on the following description.

Ha i capelli grigi e gli occhi azzurri. Ha un cappellino nero e una giacca rossa. Ha la maglietta gialla e i jeans marroni. Ha le scarpe nere e gli occhiali viola.

- 5 Complete the following sentences with the correct form of **andare** or **abitare**.
- a Io (andare) _____ in bici.
 - b Le ragazze (andare) _____ a Liguria in treno.
 - c Nathan (andare) _____ al Colosseo.
 - d Io e Stephen (abitare) _____ a Melbourne.
 - e Tu (abitare) _____ a Roma?
 - f Tu e Nina (abitare) _____ a Genova.

Riassunto

Now you can:

ask for items of clothing in shops

porto (non) ti piace...? (non) mi piace... (non) preferisci...? (non) preferisco... cosa compri?	I wear do (don't) you like I (don't) like... do (don't) you prefer...? I (don't) prefer... what will you buy?	compro... non compro niente desidera? (non) vorrei... quanto costa...	I'll buy/get... nothing (I'm getting nothing) can I help you/what would you like? I (wouldn't) would like... how much does...cost?
---	--	---	--

describe different items of clothing by colour

il cappellino	the cap	verde/i	green
la giacca	the jacket	grigio/a/i/e	grey
la gonna	the skirt	blu	navy blue
i jeans	the jeans	arancione/i	orange
la maglietta	the t shirt	rosa	pink
il maglione	the jumper	viola	purple
gli occhiali (da sole)	the (sun)glasses	rosso/a/i/e	red
le scarpe	the shoes	azzurro/a/i/e	(sky) blue
nero/a/i/e	black	bianco/a/chi/che	white
marrone/i	brown	giallo/a/i/e	yellow

use the Italian prepositions a and in

a	to (travel to), in (live in) a city, village, suburb, landmark or building
in	to (travel to), in (live in) state/territory, region, country, continent

identify different methods of transport

in aereo (from aeroplano)	by plane	a piedi	on foot
in autobus	by bus	in skateboard	by skateboard
in bici (from bicicletta)	by bike	in tram	by tram
in macchina	by car	in traghetto	by ferry
in motorino	by scooter	in treno	by train

learn the Italian verbs andare and abitare

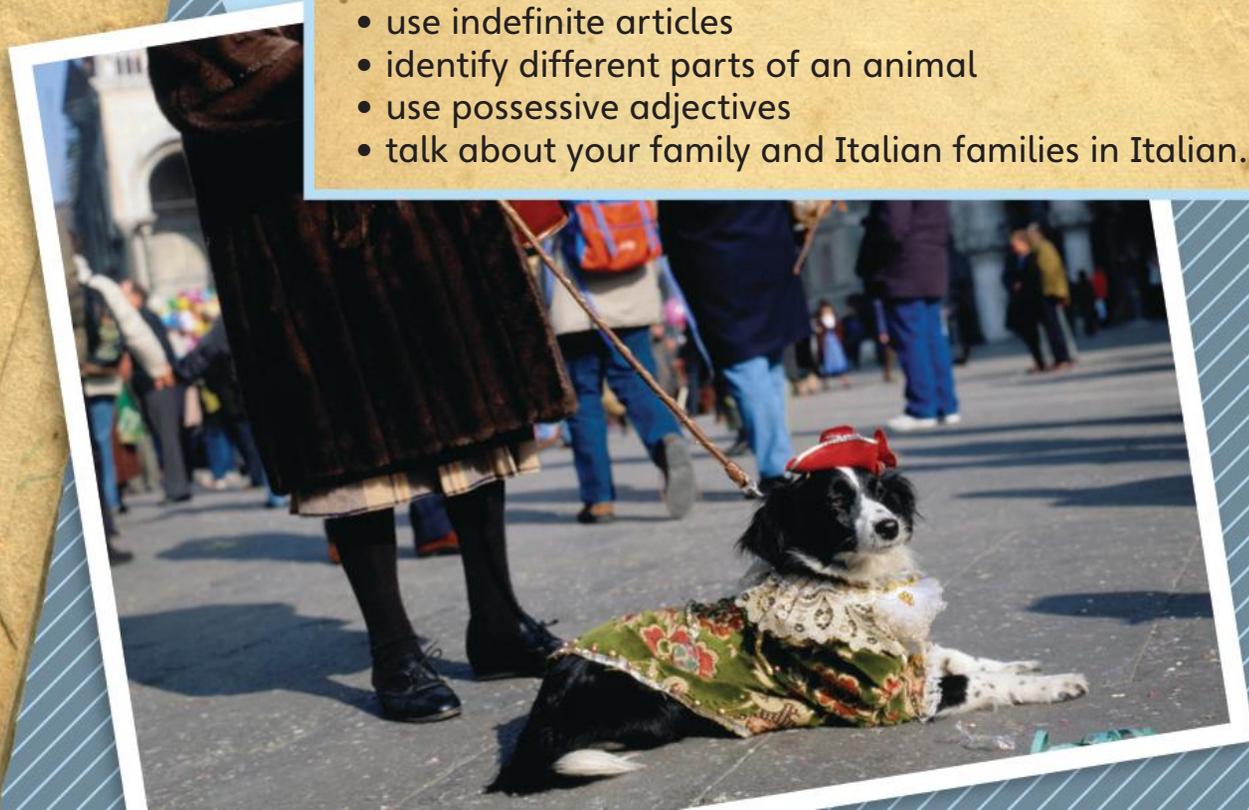
andare	to go
io vado	I go
tu vai	you go
lui/lei va	he/she/it goes
noi andiamo	we go
voi andate	you (all) go
loro vanno	they go

abitare	to live (somewhere)
io abito	I live
tu abiti	you live
lui/lei abita	he/she/it lives
noi abitiamo	we live
voi abitare	you (all) live
loro abitano	they live

Tutti in famiglia

You will learn how to:

- speak to older people in a way that is different to speaking with your friends
- talk about pets in Italian
- use indefinite articles
- identify different parts of an animal
- use possessive adjectives
- talk about your family and Italian families in Italian.



A casa Catalano



Melanie has finally arrived at her host family's home. Like many Italians, the Catalano family lives in an apartment. Theirs is above the family business—a pet shop.



nomi

gli animali	the animals
il cane	the dog
la casa	the house/home
la cena	dinner
la figlia	the daughter
il figlio	the son
il marito	the husband
il negozio	the shop
il pappagallo	the parrot

aggettivi

mio/a	my
nostro/a	our
pigro	lazy
pronto	ready
socievole	friendly
tutti	all

verbi

mangiamo!	let's eat! (from mangiare —to eat)
ti mostro	I (will) show you (from mostrare —to show)
ti presento	introducing (to you) (from presentare —to introduce)

espressioni e altre parole

avanti	come in
come te	like you
dopo	after
non vedo l'ora!	I can't wait!
permesso	may I?

Investigazione Culturale

Notice that Melanie said **permesso?** ('may I?'), even though she was already invited in to the Catalanos' home. In Italian it is polite to say **permesso?** when entering someone's home or room.

Cosa pensi ?

Would you say anything in English when entering someone's home or room?



Tu o Lei?

Did you notice Melanie said **Lei è molto simpatico** to **il signor Catalano**? When talking to adults, do you find yourself using a more formal way of speaking? A conversation between your best friends is bound to be very different to a conversation with your teachers! There is a formal way of addressing people who are older than you, who you do not know, or with whom you would speak more politely. This type of 'formal' or 'polite' speech is used by Italian students with their teachers. It is characterised by the use of **Lei** instead of **tu**.

Look at the different phrases that Melanie would use depending on whether she is speaking to **il signor Catalano**, or her friend Stephen.

buongiorno/
buonasera

ciao

come sta?

come stai?

e Lei?

e tu?

arrivederLa!

arrivederci!



Gli animali domestici

Pets

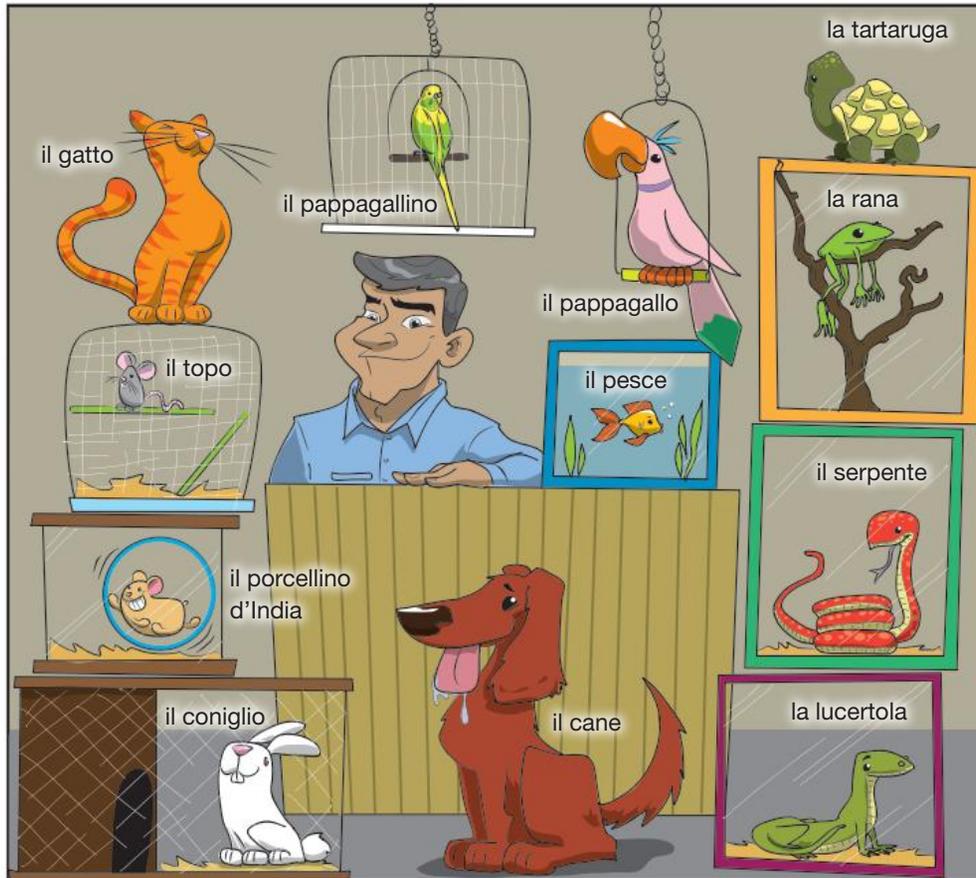


Handy hint

Notice in the picture that the words **pappagallo** (parrot) and **pappagallino** (budgie) are given. The general term for any bird is **uccello**.

Handy hint

Remember the **-ino** ending from the last chapter? In the Italian animal world, kitten is **gattino**, puppy is **cagnolino** and **pappagallino** literally means 'little parrot'.





Indefinite articles

As well as meaning the number one, **uno** can also mean 'a' or 'an' when used before a noun, e.g. **ho un topo** (I have a mouse).

'A' and 'an' are referred to as **indefinite articles**. In English there are only these two indefinite articles; however, in Italian there are four, **un, uno, una** and **un'**!

Why do you think **uno** has changed to **un** in the example above? Well done if you said it has to do with the word that comes next.

Similar to definite articles, the indefinite articles agree with the gender of the noun they precede. So you need to look at the first letter of the noun as well as the gender to decide which one to use.

masculine		
un	used before nouns that begin with a consonant or vowel	un topo
uno	used before nouns that begin with a 'z' or 's' plus a consonant	uno scoiattolo (squirrel)
feminine		
una	used before nouns that begin with a consonant	una rana
un'	used before nouns that begin with a vowel	un'anatra (duck)

To give information about the number of pets you have, use the following phrases.

If you have one of a particular animal:

(Io) ho + indefinite article (un/una) + animal.

Esempio Io ho un topo. I have a mouse.

If you have more than one of a particular animal, use:

(Io) ho + number + animal (plural).

Esempio Io ho due topi. I have two mice.

Ho un cane e un gatto.



Handy hint

When using a form of **uno** or another number before a noun it is not necessary to use the definite article (**il, la** etc.). The number replaces the definite article.

Handy hint

Indefinite articles are always singular. You can't have a plural 'a'!



Tocca a te!

Look at the picture of the pet shop again. Pretend that you have one of each of the animals in the shop! Tell your partner. Use **(io) ho** + indefinite article + animal.

Esempio **Io ho un porcellino d'India.**

Attività 7.1



With a partner, listen, read and repeat the words for the different pets in the illustration on page 96. Remember to sound every letter and syllable. Pay particular attention to the **ce** and **gli** sounds.

Attività 7.2



Caterina is telling Melanie about the pets that her father has in his shop. Make a note in your exercise book of the number and type of pet. You will hear the **esempio** and five other phrases.

Esempio **Mio padre ha due uccelli.** 2 birds

Attività 7.3

Write the correct indefinite article for the following nouns in your exercise book.

Esempio rana **una rana**

- | | | |
|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1 pappagallo | 4 tartaruga | 7 squalo (shark) |
| 2 lucertola | 5 pesce (<i>m</i>) | 8 elefante (<i>m</i>) |
| 3 uccello | 6 zebra | |

Attività 7.4

You are a true animal lover and have all the pets listed below. How would you tell someone about them? Use the structure **(io) ho** + indefinite article/number + animal. Take turns with your partner to tell each other about your pets.

Esempio one cat and three fish **Ho un gatto e tre pesci.**

- | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 1 three dogs | 4 two mice and a turtle |
| 2 one snake | 5 six lizards and a parrot |
| 3 12 budgies | |



As in Australia, Italians enjoy having pets as part of their family. However, unlike most Australians, Italians, in cities in particular, live in apartments with small or no yards. But even so, they have dogs, cats, birds and all manner of pets!

Gli animali domestici in Italia

Secondo uno studio italiano ci sono oltre 44 milioni di animali domestici in Italia. I più popolari sono gatti, cani, pesci da acquario e canarini.

pesci da acquario	15.800.000
uccelli	12.100.000
gatti	7.400.000
cani	6.900.000
roditori	500.000
altri animali	1.400.000

Cosa pensi ?

Do you have pets? Do you keep them indoors or outdoors? If you keep pets in an apartment, how do you have to care for them differently to keeping them in a house or backyard?



Le parti del corpo degli animali (Animal body parts)

le ali	the wings	le orecchie	the ears
gli artigli	the claws	il pelo	the fur
i baffi	the whiskers	le pinne	the fins
il becco	the beak	le piume	the feathers
la coda	the tail	le squame	the scales
le gambe	the legs	la testa	the head
il naso	the nose	le zampe	the paws
gli occhi	the eyes		

Cosa pensi ?

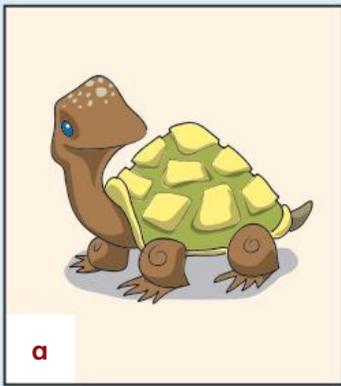
A common name for dogs in Italy is **Fido**. For cats, a common name is **Micio**. **Fido** means 'loyal' and **Micio** means 'puss' or 'pussy-cat'. What are some common names for cats and dogs in Australia? Do they have a particular meaning?

Attività 7.5

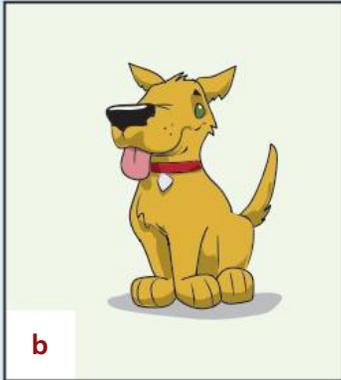
In your exercise book, arrange the words in the **glossario** above into four groups: masculine singular, masculine plural, feminine singular and feminine plural. Look at the definite articles, as well as the last letter of the words to help you.



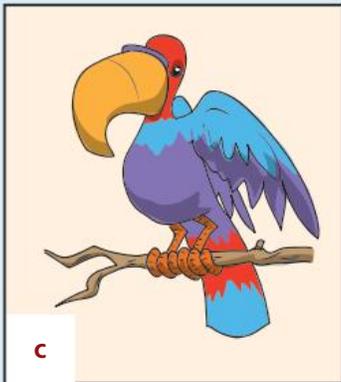
tre gatti



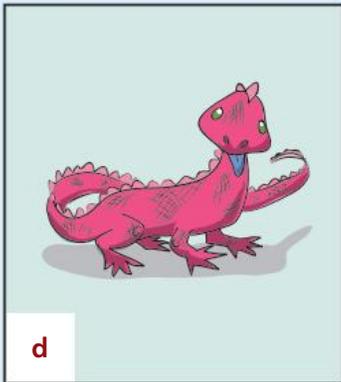
a



b



c



d

Attività 7.6

Look at the pictures on the left and write a description of each of the animals in your exercise book.

Esempio Il coniglio ha il pelo bianco. Ha il naso marrone e piccolo. Ha le orecchie lunghe. Ha le zampe nere.



Investigazione Linguistica



In the cartoon story at the beginning of the chapter, you will notice that Paolo says **questo è Fido, il nostro cane** which means 'this is Fido, our dog'. In English we usually have one word to describe ownership for each person (my, your, his, her, its, our, their). Italians have several words to describe ownership depending on whether or not the thing being owned is masculine, feminine, singular or plural.

These words are called **possessive adjectives**. They are called possessive adjectives because they describe who owns something. As adjectives, they agree with what is being talked about, in this case what is being 'owned'. Unlike in English, the possessive adjective usually goes with a definite article.

	masculine		feminine	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
my	il mio	i miei	la mia	le mie
your (singular)	il tuo	i tuoi	la tua	le tue
his/her/its	il suo	i suoi	la sua	le sue
our	il nostro	i nostri	la nostra	le nostre
your (plural)	il vostro	i vostri	la vostra	le vostre
their	il loro	i loro	la loro	le loro

When you look at the table above you can see that there are three things to consider when deciding which possessive adjective to use.

- 1 Who is the owner? (is it my, your, his, our etc.?)
- 2 Is the thing being owned (the possession) masculine or feminine?
- 3 Is the thing being owned singular or plural?

You can also see that:

- 1 The definite article (**il, la** etc.) and the possessive pronoun ending (**-o, -a** etc.) agree with the thing being owned. The exception is **loro**, the ending of which stays the same no matter which gender or number it refers to (look at the table).
- 2 The beginning of the possessive pronoun (**mi-, vostr-** etc.) agrees with the owner.

This can sometimes be confusing, especially when you want to talk about something that is owned by 'him' or 'her'. Look at the examples below to help you.

Esempi his cat **il suo gatto**
her cat **il suo gatto**

Do you notice how his and her are the same thing in Italian? Remember, that's because the thing being owned tells you what the definite article and possessive pronoun ending should be.

Handy hint

To help you in deciding which is the correct possessive adjective you can refer to the following structure:

Thing being owned (including definite article) + **di** + person it belongs to.

Esempio **il coniglio di Stephen**
Stephen's rabbit (literally, 'the rabbit of Stephen')
il suo coniglio
his rabbit



Here are some other examples.

Jessica's T-shirt **la maglietta di Jessica**
 la sua maglietta

Narelle and Jane's parents **i genitori di Narelle e Jane**
 i loro genitori

Attività 7.7

- 1 Write the following in Italian using the correct possessive adjective for each pet. Remember, it doesn't matter if the 'owner' is a boy or a girl, the possessive adjective will agree with the thing being 'owned'.

Esempio her cat **il suo gatto**

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| a my parrot | e your (singular) guinea pig |
| b his lizard | f my snakes |
| c her lizard | g his budgie |
| d your (plural) dogs | |

- 2 Translate the following into Italian. Watch out for the plural ones!

Esempio Nonna's kitten **il gattino di Nonna**

- | | |
|---------------------------------|---|
| a Gina's lizards | f Giulio's cats |
| b William's rabbit | g Renato and Daniele's turtle |
| c Suzie and Jim's budgie | h Silvia's snake |
| d Franco's guinea pig | i Laura and Pietro's fish (singular) |
| e Cecilia's dogs | |

La famiglia

There are four people in **la famiglia Catalano** that Melanie is staying with in **Genova**.



il padre, il signor Catalano



la madre, la signora Catalano



il figlio, Paolo



la figlia, Caterina

Here is a detailed list of the Italian words for different family members.

la madre	the mother
il padre	the father
la mamma	the mum
il papà	the dad
la matrigna	the stepmother
il patrigno	the stepfather
il genitore	the parent
il fratello	the brother
il fratellastro	the half-/stepbrother
la sorella	the sister
la sorellastra	the half-/stepsister
il cugino	the cousin(m)
la cugina	the cousin(f)
la zia	the aunt
lo zio	the uncle
il nonno	the grandfather
la nonna	the grandmother
il nipote	the grandson/nephew
la nipote	the granddaughter/niece



Handy hint

To tell someone how many people are in your family you say:

siamo + number + **in famiglia**.

So, if you had four people in your family, you'd say:

siamo quattro in famiglia.

Handy hint

Don't get confused between **papà** and **papa**. **Papà** is dad, and **papa** is the Pope! Ask your teacher to help you pronounce the two different words correctly.

Handy hint

In Italian, little brother is **fratellino** and little sister is **sorellina**. Have you seen these endings somewhere before?



Tocca a te!

Tell a partner about your family using the **esempio** to help you. See how many sentences you can make. Don't forget about grandparents, cousins and the rest of your extended family. Start by telling your partner how many people there are in your family.

Esempio Siamo quattro in famiglia. Io ho un fratello. Io ho due genitori.



Investigazione Culturale

La famiglia italiana

Some people think all Italian families are big and that the grandparents live in the same house as their grandchildren. While this may have been the norm in the past, nowadays the average modern Italian family is fairly small and usually consists of parents and one or two children. At the moment, Italy has a negative birth rate which means that more people die every year in Italy than are born.

Having different generations of the same family living in the same house is also less common. Young people are more likely to travel abroad or to different Italian or European cities for study or work, and the majority move out of the family home in their twenties.

According to the last Italian census (2001):

popolazione italiana: 60 milioni

numero di famiglie: 22 milioni

componenti per famiglia: 2.6 persone

How do you think the above statistics compare with what you know about Australia?

Handy hint

Even though this information is written in Italian you should be able to guess what each number relates to by looking for links to English in the Italian text.

Cosa pensi ?

The size of households in both Italy and Australia has been shrinking. Why do you think people are having fewer children? What are the differences between small and large families? Which do you think is better?



Possessive adjectives with family members

You can use the possessive adjectives (**mio, tuo** etc.) introduced earlier in the chapter to indicate relationship (ownership) with family members; however, it is important to remember that they sometimes work slightly differently with members of the family. The thing to remember is that you do not usually include the definite article (**il, la** etc.) before the possessive adjective.

- Esempio**
- mia madre** my mother
 - tuo padre** your father
 - nostra zia** our aunt

There are exceptions to this rule. The definite article must be included before the possessive adjective with family members in the following situations:

1 Plural relatives

- i miei fratelli** my brothers
- le mie sorelle** my sisters

2 Loro (their)

- il loro fratello** their brother
- la loro sorella** their sister

3 When there is a suffix that tells you something more about that relative (-astro/a, -ino/a)

- il tuo fratellastro** your stepbrother
- la tua sorellina** your little sister.

Attività 7.8

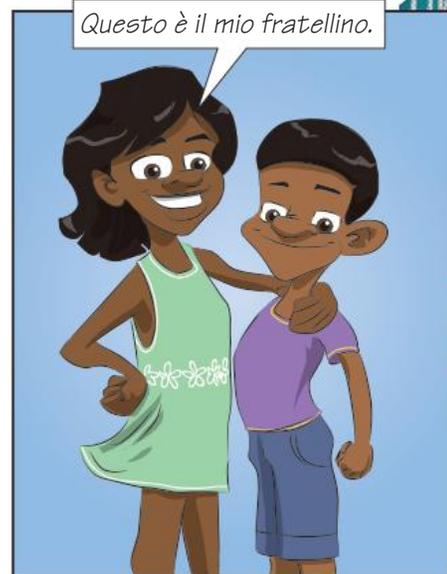
Now that you've learnt about possessive adjectives, look at the cartoon story at the beginning of the chapter again and write down all the possessive adjectives you can identify. Then write down what they mean in English and what gender or number they are. Look at the **esempio** to help.

Esempio

possessive adjective	English	gender	number
mio (marito)	my	masculine	singular

Handy hint

Mamma and **papà** are also special. Technically the definite article should be used before the possessive adjective when talking about **mamma** and **papà**. However, it is becoming more and more common to see **mia mamma** and **mio papà** instead of **la mia mamma** and **il mio papà**.



Attività 7.9

You can use what you have learnt about describing people and pets to give information about your family. Melanie is showing **la signora** Catalano and Caterina a photograph of her family in Australia.

- 1 Read the dialogue below with a partner.
- 2 Translate the dialogue into English.
- 3 Use what Melanie says to help you write a short comment about your own family.

1 Questa è la mia famiglia.
La tua famiglia è grande!

2 Sì, siamo sei in famiglia. Io, i miei genitori, due sorelle e un fratello. Questo è mio padre. Si chiama Philip.

3 Chi è questo ragazzo?
È mio cugino David. Lui ha diciotto anni. È molto simpatico.

4 Questa è tua madre?
No, è mia zia. È la sorella di mia madre. Questa è mia madre.

Ripasso

1 In your exercise book write the correct possessive adjective.

Esempio (my) sorella **mia sorella**

- a (his) rana
- b (my) serpente
- c (your, plural) fratelli
- d (her) cane
- e (his) giacche
- f (your, singular) occhiali
- g (my) papà
- h (their) genitori

Handy hint

If the noun is a family member, check if it is one of the exceptions to the rule about not using the definite article with family members.

2 Look at the words in the box and group them according to which form of the indefinite article they would take.

zio gonna fratellastro mamma tartaruga uccello aquila madre cugino figlia

uno	un	una	un'

3 Change these family members to the opposite gender.

- a la madre
- b la nipote
- c il cugino
- d lo zio
- e le cugine
- f la nonna
- g il fratello
- h la sorellina

4 Translate these descriptions into English.

Esempio Io ho un cane. Si chiama Fido. Fido ha il pelo lungo e marrone e la coda corta. Fido è molto simpatico.

I have a dog. His name is Fido. Fido has long brown fur and a short tail. Fido is very likeable.

- a Mia sorella si chiama Giorgia. Giorgia è alta e bella. Ha i capelli neri e gli occhi azzurri.
- b Il pappagallo di Giorgio si chiama Ciccio.
- c La famiglia Catalano ha un cane, un gatto e un pappagallo.
- d Questo è nostro cugino. Lui è americano.

Riassunto

Now you can:

talk about pets in Italian

il cane	the dog	il pappagallo	the parrot
il porcellino d'India	the guinea pig	il pesce	the fish
il coniglio	the rabbit	la rana	the frog
il gatto	the cat	il serpente	the snake
la lucertola	the lizard	la tartaruga	the turtle
il pappagallino	the budgie	il topo	the mouse
		l'uccello	the bird

use possessive adjectives

	masculine		feminine	
	singular	plural	singular	plural
my	il mio	i miei	la mia	le mie
your (singular)	il tuo	i tuoi	la tua	le tue
his/her/its	il suo	i suoi	la sua	le sue
our	il nostro	i nostri	la nostra	le nostre
your (plural)	il vostro	i vostri	la vostra	le vostre
their	il loro	i loro	la loro	le loro

talk about families in Italian

identify different parts of an animal

le ali	the wings
gli artigli	the claws
i baffi	the whiskers
il becco	the beak
la coda	the tail
le gambe	the legs
gli occhi	the eyes
il naso	the nose
le orecchie	the ears
le pinne	the fins
le piume	the feathers
il pelo	the fur
le squame	the scales
la testa	the head
le zampe	the paws

phrases to use with adults or strangers

buongiorno	good morning/hello
buonasera	good evening
come sta?	how are you?
e Lei?	and you?
arrivederLa!	goodbye

phrases to use with friends

ciao	hi/bye
come stai?	how are you going?
e tu?	and you?
arrivederci!	goodbye

use indefinite articles

masculine

un	used before nouns that begin with a consonant or vowel	un topo
uno	used before nouns that begin with a z or s plus a consonant	uno scoiattolo

feminine

una	used before nouns that begin with a consonant	una rana
un'	used before nouns that begin with a vowel	un'anatra

A casa

You will learn how to:

- identify the main rooms of a house
- use the preposition **in** in more ways
- use regular verbs
- say what you have for breakfast
- use the verb **bere**.



Di prima mattina

Early in the morning

Stephen has woken up on Saturday morning. He leaves **la camera da letto** and looks for his host family. In **la cucina** he finds a note left by his Italian host mother, **la signora Ali**. The note tells him to help himself to some breakfast and then they will go out. Can you figure out where **la signora Ali** is and where exactly they will be going from the note below?

Handy hint

Look for familiar words and words similar to English! Can you guess what **farmacia**, **yogurt**, **scuola** or **frutta** could be?

Buongiorno Stephen!

Vado in farmacia, torno subito. Hai fame? Per la colazione ci sono yogurt, latte e succo di frutta in frigo e sulla tavola ci sono biscotti, fette biscottate e marmellata. Quando torno andiamo a scuola! Ci vediamo fra poco!

la signora Ali.

Stephen leaves **la cucina** and finds the other members of his host family.



La sorella, Fatima, canta in bagno.



Il fratello, Akrim, studia in camera.



Il signor Ali lavora in giardino.



Il gatto, Lulù, dorme in salotto.

ABC

Glossario

nomi

i biscotti

the biscuits

la colazione

the breakfast

le fette biscottate

the crispbreads

la farmacia

the pharmacy



il frigo	the fridge
il latte	the milk
la marmellata	the jam
la scuola	the school
il succo	the juice
la tavola	the table

verbi

canta	he/she sings (from cantare —to sing)
dorme	he/she sleeps (from dormire —to sleep)
hai fame?	are you hungry? (from avere fame —to be hungry)
lavora	he/she works (from lavorare —to work)
studia	he/she studies (from studiare —to study)
torno	I come back (from tornare —to return)
ci vediamo	see you (from vedere —to see)

espressioni e altre parole

ci sono	there are
fra poco	soon
per	for
quando	when
subito	straight away/immediately
sulla	on the (from su + la)
tutto	everything

Handy hint

Did you notice that the verb **avere** (to have) is used with **fame** (hungry)? In English we use the verb 'to be' and say 'I am hungry', 'you are hungry' etc. In Italian you say **io ho fame**, literally 'I have hunger'. If you said **io sono fame**, it would mean 'I am hunger!'

Handy hint

The word **il garage** has come from another language, French. We also use it in English.

La casa



Attività 8.1

Read the note to Stephen again. Which of these statements are **veri** and which are **falsi**?

- | | | |
|---|---|-----|
| 1 | La signora Ali is in the bathroom. | V F |
| 2 | The cat is in the living room. | V F |
| 3 | Stephen will be going to the market with his host mother. | V F |
| 4 | Stephen's host brother is studying. | V F |
| 5 | Il signor Ali has gone out. | V F |

Attività 8.2

Look at the floor plan on page 111 and with a partner discuss the following questions.

- 1 Why does **lo studio** have the definite article **lo** and not **il**?
- 2 Why does **l'entrata** have the definite article **l'**?
- 3 Is **l'entrata** a masculine or feminine noun? Why?



Tocca a te!

Using the house plan on the previous page and the phrase **dov'è...?** (where is...?), ask a partner to identify different rooms. Your partner replies pointing to the room on the house plan and uses the phrase **ecco...!** (here is...). Take turns to ask and respond.

Esempio

- A** Dov'è il bagno?
B Ecco il bagno!



Investigazione Linguistica

Ancora la preposizione in

Did you notice in the note written to Stephen and in the descriptions of what the family were doing the Italian word **in** appeared before the rooms of the house to indicate 'in the'? For example, **in farmacia, in bagno, in camera, in giardino, in salotto**

You may recall from previous chapters that **in** is a preposition. Amongst other things, prepositions are used to indicate where something or someone is positioned, like 'in the kitchen' or 'in town'.



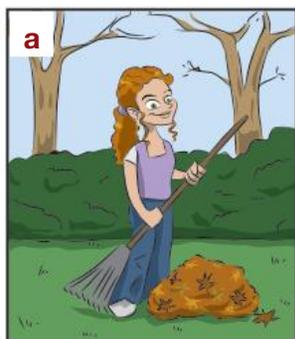
Remember, **in** can mean:

- 'to' before the name of a country, e.g. **vado in Francia** (I am going to France);
- 'in' before the name of the country, e.g. **abito in Francia** (I live in France)
- 'in' or 'in the' before a room of the house or other location, e.g. **sono in cucina** (I am in the kitchen).
- 'by/in' before a means of transport, e.g. **vado in treno** (I am going by train)

Attività 8.3

Look at these pictures and write a sentence about which part of the house each of the characters is in, using the preposition **in**.

Esempio Stephen è in **camera da letto**.



Attività 8.4

1 Using the preposition **in**, form sentences in Italian with the information below. You will also need to think about the different forms of **essere** to use with each of the individuals. Say them aloud with a partner, then write them down.

Esempio Jessica/kitchen **Jessica è in cucina.**

a Jessica/bedroom

c you (singular)/kitchen

e Lulù/garden

b Stephen/bathroom

d me/lounge room

2 Listen to the sentences from question one. Correct your work as you listen.





Investigazione Culturale



Houses in Italy can be quite different to those in Australia. Remember, Italy has a population of nearly 60 million people in comparison to Australia's 20 million and Italy is only $\frac{1}{25}$ the size of Australia! With this in mind, it is clear that Italy does not have as much space for housing as we do in Australia. For this reason, many Italians live in **un appartamento** in apartment buildings. Larger houses, **una villetta** or **una villa** can be found outside city centres.

Apartments often have an intercom system that lets residents speak to visitors and allows them to open the door to the apartment building from inside their apartment. Most apartments have **un balcone** as well as **un garage** for storage of **le macchine** and **i motorini**.

You may find some furniture and housing items in Italy that aren't generally found in Australian homes. One of these items is **il bidet** or **il bidè**, which is similar to a washbasin in purpose but resembles a toilet in appearance. This is a French invention from the late seventeenth century or early eighteenth century and can be used for a quick 'freshening' of the bottom or for washing other parts of the body. It is particularly useful for cleaning grubby feet!



il bidè



A security intercom outside an Italian apartment building



Investigazione Linguistica



I verbi

Stephen found the members of his host family busy in different rooms of the house.



Stephen legge il biglietto.





La sorella canta in bagno.



Il fratello studia in camera.



Il padre lavora in giardino.



Il gatto dorme in salotto.

For every description of an action that someone is doing, or even a state of being (such as 'I am') or possessing (such as 'I have') we need to use a verb. We have already used **i verbi**, in several chapters: the important verb **essere** which means 'to be', **avere** 'to have', **abitare** 'to live' and **andare** 'to go'.

Some Italian verbs are what we call 'regular', that is they follow a particular pattern. Other verbs are 'irregular' and these don't follow the same pattern; they often do their own thing, so at times they can be tricky to remember. The verbs **essere**, **avere** and **andare** are all irregular verbs so we need to remember the different forms they take.

The verb **abitare** (from Chapter 5) is regular. Let's look at some other regular verbs and the patterns they follow. There are three groups of regular verbs in Italian. The groups are based on the endings of the verb.

- Group 1 **-are** verbs, e.g. **cantare** (to sing)
- Group 2 **-ere** verbs, e.g. **prendere** (to take/to get)
- Group 3 **-ire** verbs, e.g. **dormire** (to sleep)

When we want to say who is doing a particular action we need to follow a few steps to change the verb:

- 1 Remove the ending (**-are/-ere/-ire**) of the verb. What remains is known as the 'verb stem', e.g. **cant-**, **prend-**, **dorm-**.
- 2 Add the particular ending to the verb stem to show who is doing the action, e.g. **canto** (I sing), **prende** (he/she/it takes), **dormiamo** (we sleep).



Handy hint

Did you notice that the subject pronouns (**io**, **tu** etc.) were in brackets for the Italian versions but not for the English translations?

Esempio

(**io**) **dormo** I sleep

Remember, this is because they are not compulsory in an Italian sentence. The endings on the verbs already tell us who is doing the action. Therefore, in Italian we can say **io dormo** or simply **dormo** to say 'I sleep'. In English we must include the subject pronoun so that we know who is doing the action.

Handy hint

The subject pronoun **loro** does not have the same ending in each of the three tables. It has the ending **-ano** for the **-are** verbs but the ending **-ono** for the **-ere** and **-ire** verbs. The subject pronouns **lui/lei** and **voi** also have different endings: **-a** for the **-are** verbs but **-e** for the **-ere** and **-ire** verbs.

Look at the tables below. They show how the endings of verbs in each group change depending on who is doing the action. Do you remember learning about subject pronouns (**io**, **tu** etc.) earlier in this book? They tell us who is doing the action.

Esempio (**Io**) **abito in Australia.** I live in Australia.

-are verbs

	cant are	to sing
singular	(io) cant o	I sing
	(tu) cant i	you sing
	(lui/lei) cant a	he/she/it sings
plural	(noi) cant iamo	we sing
	(voi) cant ate	you sing
	(loro) cant ano	they sing

Other verbs we have come across that will follow this pattern are **guardare** (to watch) **lavorare** (to work) and **studiare** (to study).

-ere verbs

	prend ere	to take/to get
singular	(io) prend o	I take/get
	(tu) prend i	you take/get
	(lui/lei) prend e	he/she/it takes/gets
plural	(noi) prend iamo	we take/get
	(voi) prend ete	you take/get
	(loro) prend ono	they take/get

Other verbs that change like **prendere** are **scrivere** (to write), **leggere** (to read).

-ire verbs

	dorm ire	to sleep
singular	(io) dorm o	I sleep
	(tu) dorm i	you sleep
	(lui/lei) dorm e	he/she/it sleeps
plural	(noi) dorm iamo	we sleep
	(voi) dorm ite	you sleep
	(loro) dorm ono	they sleep

Attività 8.5

Look at the verb tables for the three different groups, to answer the following questions. For each question there is only one correct answer.

- Which three subject pronouns (**io**, **tu** etc.) have the same ending in each of the three tables?
 - io, lui/lei, noi
 - io, tu, noi
 - tu, noi, voi
- Which two different groups of verbs are most alike in the endings they use?
 - cantare** and **prendere**
 - cantare** and **dormire**
 - prendere** and **dormire**
- Which of the subject pronouns (**io**, **tu** etc.) has a different ending for each of the three groups of verbs?
 - lui/lei
 - noi
 - voi

Attività 8.6

Change the ending of the verbs below according to who is doing the action. Say the full sentence aloud with a partner and then translate the sentences into English in your exercise book.

Esempio Lei (cantare) **Lei canta in bagno.** She sings in the shower.

- Io (cantare) _____ in bagno.
- Loro (cantare) _____ in bagno.
- Tu (prendere) _____ un caffè in cucina.
- Lei (prendere) _____ un caffè in cucina.
- Noi (dormire) _____ in camera da letto.
- Voi (dormire) _____ in camera da letto.

Attività 8.7

Pick out the verbs in each of the phrases below and decide with your partner whether it is an **-are**, **-ere** or **-ire** verb. Explain your answer.

- Voi dormite in camera?
- Lui abita a Roma, in Italia.
- Voi prendete il caffè di mattina?



Lei prende un cappuccino in un bar.

Pronoun or name?

Sometimes, instead of using subject pronouns (**io**, **tu**, etc.) we use the name of a person, or the names of more than one person.

Esempio She reads the note. Jessica reads the note.

This is the same in Italian, as subject pronouns are often replaced with peoples' names.

Esempio Lei legge il biglietto. Jessica legge il biglietto.

What about if we are talking about more than one person?

Jessica e Melanie abitano in Australia. Jessica and Melanie live in Australia.

Io e Jessica abitiamo in Australia. Jessica and I live in Australia.

Tu e Jessica abitate in Australia. You and Jessica live in Australia.

Look carefully at the sentences above. Can you see which verb endings can be linked to the subject pronouns **loro** (they), **noi** (we), **voi** (you, plural)?

Attività 8.8

Let's practise our descriptions of what people are doing using regular verbs.

Complete the sentences by adding the correct ending to the verbs, according to who is doing the action. Say them aloud with your partner first and then write the sentences down.

guardare (to watch)	cucinare (to cook)	dormire (to sleep)
parlare (to talk)	leggere (to read)	

- 1 Io guard _____ la televisione.
- 2 Jessica dorm _____ in camera da letto.
- 3 Stephen e Jessica parl _____ al telefono.
- 4 Io e Shaun cucin _____ gli spaghetti.
- 5 Tu legg _____ il giornale.



Lei parla al telefonino.

Attività 8.4

- 1 With a partner, practise asking questions using verbs. Create questions and answers using the verbs provided and remember to change the endings. Write your questions and answers in your exercise book.

Esempio Tu guardi la televisione?

Si, guardo la televisione. OR **No, non guardo la televisione.**

- a Mangiare il gelato. d Parlare al telefono.
b Cucinare la pasta. e Leggere i libri.
c Dormire otto ore per notte.

- 2 Now listen to the questions formed in question one and the possible responses. Correct your own work as you listen.



La colazione italiana

Italian breakfast

Stephen decides it is time for breakfast and returns to the kitchen. Look at what there is for him to choose from.



le fette biscottate



Investigazione Culturale

A typical Italian breakfast is a light meal, usually consisting of a pastry and a coffee. Cereal, biscuits, **fette biscottate**, bread or yoghurt may also be eaten. **Fette biscottate** are a type of crispbread often shaped like a slice of bread, crunchy and very light in texture. They are usually spread with butter, jam or honey, or dunked in coffee.

Breakfast may take place at home with coffee brewed on the stove. Or, for many adults, breakfast is eaten at the local **bar** (café) on the way to work.

Al bar it is customary for Italians to engage in a little friendly conversation with **il barista** while standing at the counter to eat and drink. The most common types of coffee requested **al bar** include **il caffè**, or **espresso**, strong coffee served without milk in a small cup, and **il cappuccino**, coffee served in a larger cup with steamed milk. **Il cappuccino** is a common coffee but in Italy it is usually only ordered in the morning.



il cappuccino

The most popular breakfast pastry is **il cornetto**, a type of croissant. There are plain **cornetti**, **cornetti alla crema** (filled with custard), **cornetti alla marmellata** (filled with jam) and **cornetti al cioccolato** (filled with chocolate). **Che buoni!** How delicious!

la macchinetta del caffè



i cornetti

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Cosa pensi ?

Is breakfast in Italy different to breakfast in Australia? How?



Ché cosa prendi per colazione?

What do you have for breakfast?

Prendo un caffè e un cornetto.

I have a coffee and a croissant.

Ché cosa mangi la mattina per colazione?

What do you eat for breakfast in the morning?

Mangio uno yogurt.

I eat a yoghurt.

Ché cosa bevi la mattina per colazione?

What do you drink for breakfast in the morning?

Bevo un tè.

I drink tea.



Investigazione Linguistica

Verbs like **mangiare** (to eat) and **cominciare** (to begin/start) that have an 'i' before the **-are** ending, drop the 'i' for the **tu** and **noi** forms, e.g. **tu mangi** and **noi cominciamo**. This is because the stem of the verbs already ends with an **i**.

On the other hand, **bere** is irregular. Look at the forms it takes in the table below:

	bere	to drink
singular	(io) bevo	I drink
	(tu) bevi	you drink
	(lui/lei) beve	he/she/it drinks
plural	(noi) beviamo	we drink
	(voi) bevete	you (all) drink
	(loro) bevono	they drink

Handy hint

When discussing what they eat, or when ordering food, Italians often use the verb **prendere**. This verb has several meanings: 'to take' or 'to get', or when discussing food, 'to have', e.g. **prendo un caffè**. The verbs **mangiare** (to eat) and **bere** (to drink) can also be used to talk about consuming food and drink.

Attività 8.10

Mangiare is a regular **-are** verb. Complete the table below with the correct forms of **mangiare**.

	mangiare	to eat
singular	(io) _____	I eat
	(tu) _____	you eat
	(lui/lei) _____	he/she/it eats
plural	(noi) _____	we eat
	(voi) _____	you (all) eat
	(loro) _____	they eat

Attività 8.11



Listen as each of the food items is read aloud and repeat after the speaker.

- 1 la marmellata, il cornetto
- 2 il latte, il succo d'arancia, il caffè, il tè, l'acqua
- 3 lo yogurt, i biscotti, il pane, il burro

Attività 8.12

With a partner, look at the information you are given below, and take turns telling each other what the following individuals are eating and drinking. Be careful to use the right form of the verbs **mangiare** and **bere**.

Esempio noi

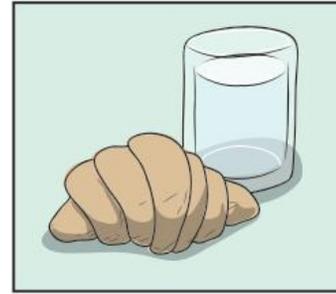


Noi mangiamo lo yogurt e beviamo l'acqua.

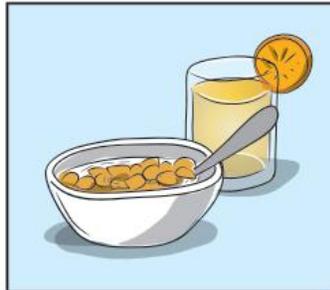
1 io



3 Jessica



2 tu



4 Nathan e Stephen



Ripasso

- 1 Using the information below, construct appropriate sentences saying what each of the characters is doing and in which room of the house.

Jessica	guardo la televisione	in cucina
Io	lava i vestiti (washes the clothes)	in giardino
Stephen	studiamo l'italiano	in camera da letto
Nathan	canta nella doccia	in lavanderia
Tu	dorme	in soggiorno
Jessica e Melanie	leggi il libro	in bagno
Io e Jessica	mangiano i panini (bread rolls)	in salotto

- 2 In your exercise book, draw a floor plan of your own house and label each of the rooms in Italian.

- 3 With a partner, take it in turns to change each of the verbs below according to who is doing the action.

- | | | |
|---|-------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| a | Mangiare le fette biscottate. | io/tu/lui/noi |
| b | Cucinare in cucina. | Jessica/noi/loro/voi |
| c | Dormire in camera da letto. | il cane/voi/Jessica e Melanie/tu |
| d | Bere il caffè. | tu/tu e Stephen/io e Nathan/io |

- 4 Translate the phrases in brackets into Italian to respond to these questions:

- a Mamma, dove sei? (I'm in the kitchen.)

- b Dov'è Lulù e dov'è Jessica? (Lulù is in the garden and Jessica is sleeping in the bedroom.)

- c Cosa c'è in frigo? (There is milk in the fridge and there are tea and biscuits on the table.)

- d Cosa prendi per colazione di mattina? (I have a croissant with custard and a coffee.)

Riassunto

Now you can:

identify the main rooms of a house in Italian

il bagno	the bathroom
il balcone	the balcony
la camera (da letto)	the bedroom
la cucina	the kitchen
l'entrata	the entrance/hall
il gabinetto	the toilet
il garage	the garage
il giardino	the garden
la lavanderia	the laundry
la sala da pranzo	the dining room
il salotto	the lounge room
il soggiorno	the living room
lo studio	the study

talk about different breakfast foods

l'acqua	the water
i biscotti	the biscuits
il burro	the butter
il caffè	the coffee
i cereali	the cereal
il cornetto	the croissant
la fetta di pane	the slice of bread
il latte	the milk
la margarina	the margarine
la marmellata	the jam
il miele	the honey
il pane	the bread
il succo d'arancia	the orange juice
il tè	the tea
lo yogurt	the yoghurt
lo zucchero	the sugar
al cioccolato	with chocolate/ chocolate-filled
alla crema	with custard/custard-filled
alla marmellata	with jam/jam-filled

use regular verbs

-are verbs		
	cantare	to sing
singular	(io) canto	I sing
	(tu) canti	you sing
	(lui /lei) canta	he/she sings
plural	(noi) cantiamo	we sing
	(voi) cantate	you sing
	(loro) cantano	they sing

-ere verbs		
	prendere	to take/get
singular	(io) prendo	I take/get
	(tu) prendi	you (take/you get)
	(lui /lei) prende	he /she /it takes/gets
plural	(noi) prendiamo	we take/get
	(voi) prendete	you take/get
	(loro) prendono	they take get

-ire verbs		
	dormire	to sleep
singular	(io) dormo	I sleep
	(tu) dormi	you sleep
	(lui /lei) dorme	he /she /it sleeps
plural	(noi) dormiamo	we sleep
	(voi) dormite	you sleep
	(loro) dormono	they sleep

use the verb bere

	bere	to drink
singular	(io) bevo	I drink
	(tu) bevi	you drink
	(lui/lei) beve	he/she/it drinks
plural	(noi) beviamo	we drink
	(voi) bevete	you drink
	(loro) bevono	they drink

ask someone what they have for breakfast and say what you have

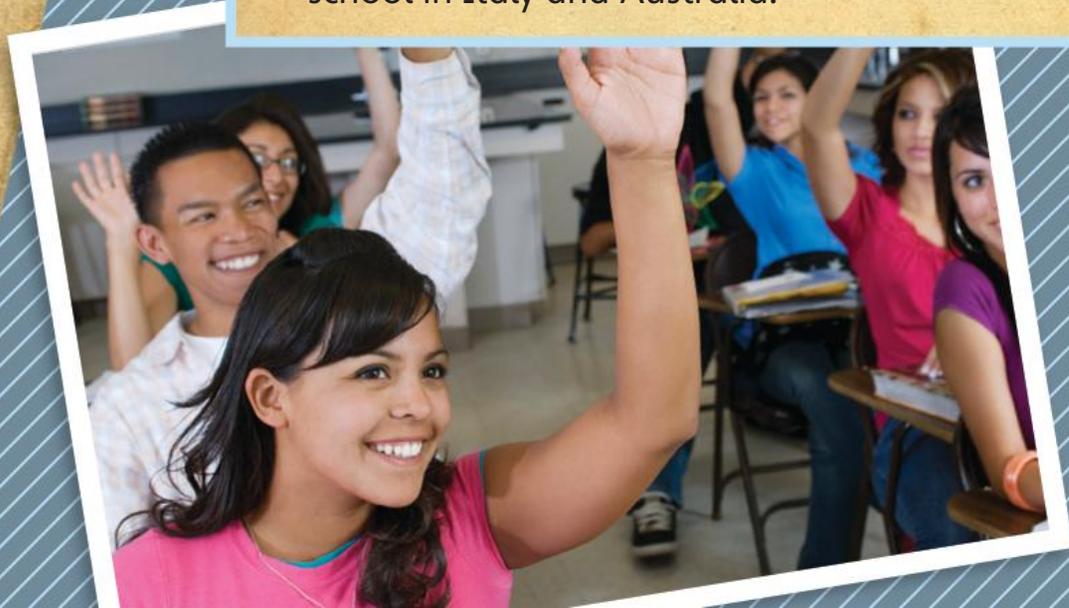
Che cosa prendi per colazione?
 Che cosa mangi la mattina per colazione?
 Che cosa bevi la mattina per colazione?
 Prendo un caffè e un cornetto.

What do you have for breakfast?
 What do you eat for breakfast in the morning?
 What do you drink for breakfast in the morning?
 I have a coffee and a croissant.

Il rientro

You will learn how to:

- read a school timetable
- say the days of the week
- talk about school subjects
- describe your teachers
- use ordinal numbers 1st–10th
- say the months of the year
- recognise differences and similarities between school in Italy and Australia.



Andiamo a scuola!

It is September and the Italian school year has just started. The students are spending several days at an Italian high school, the **Liceo scientifico Enzo Ferrari**, to see what it is like. Stephen and Nathan are accompanied by Caterina, Melanie's host sister, and Akrim, Stephen's host brother. Caterina and Akrim are both students at the school. They are looking over their new timetable and asking Caterina and Akrim about their subjects.



nomi

l'educazione fisica	physical education
la filosofia	philosophy
la lezione	lesson
il liceo scientifico	science high school (a type of high school)
le lingue straniere	foreign languages
la matematica	maths
la materia	subject
l'ora	period
la palestra	the gym
il/la prof	teacher (short for professore/professoressa)
la ricreazione	recess
sabato	Saturday

aggettivi

atletico/a	athletic
bravo/a	good
difficile	difficult
facile	easy
noioso/a	boring
preferito/a	favourite
primo/a	first
secondo/a	second
severo/a	strict
strano/a	strange

verbi

adoro	I adore/love, (from adorare —to adore/love)
arriva	he/she/it arrives, (from arrivare —to arrive)
comincia	he/she/it begins/starts (from cominciare —to begin/start)
studi...?	do you study...? (from studiare —to study)
studiamo	we study (from studiare —to study)

espressioni e altre parole

bei voti	good marks
invece	on the other hand
oggi	today
perché	because

Handy hint

Did you notice Caterina said **mi piacciono**, rather than **mi piace**? This is because she is talking about more than one thing. When talking about one thing, use **mi piace**, but when talking about two or more things, use **mi piacciono**, e.g. **mi piace il tedesco**, **mi piacciono le lingue straniere**.

Attività 9.1

- Number these statements 1–5 to correspond with the order they occur in the cartoon story.
 - Akrim says he gets good marks for maths. _____
 - Stephen says his favourite subject is physical education. _____
 - Caterina says her favourite subjects are foreign languages. _____
 - Nathan says he finds maths easy. _____
 - Caterina says philosophy is difficult. _____
- What did Caterina mention about school in Italy? Indicate whether the statements below are **veri** or **falsi**.
 - Caterina studies philosophy. **V F**
 - Caterina goes to school on Saturday. **V F**
 - Caterina doesn't do sport at her school. **V F**
 - Caterina studies Japanese and Spanish. **V F**



Investigazione Culturale



La scuola superiore

La scuola superiore is high school. There are two main types of **scuola superiore**: **liceo** and **istituto**. But the choice does not end there! There are many different types of **licei** and **istituti**. **Istituti** are usually chosen by students who think they might want to get a job straight after high school. **Licei** are chosen by students who think they might go to university. When a student is entering secondary school they select the type of **liceo** or **istituto** based on their strengths, interests and career aspirations.

This table outlines several options students may choose from.

type of school	specialty areas
istituto alberghiero	hospitality
istituto professionale	vocational (job) skills
istituto tecnico	technology and trades
liceo artistico	the arts
liceo classico	the classics (e.g. Latin, Ancient Greek etc.)
liceo linguistico	languages
liceo scientifico	sciences

Did you notice the name and type of high school that Caterina goes to?

Frequento il liceo scientifico Enzo Ferrari.



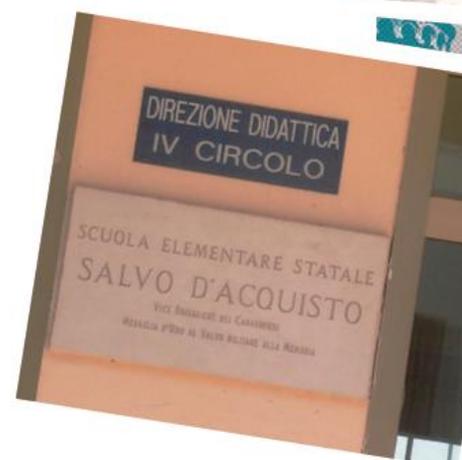
Handy hint

(Io) **frequento** means 'I go to' or 'I attend'.



Many schools in Italy are named after important people, famous for different contributions, such as scientists, historians, politicians, writers and artists. Enzo Ferrari founded the Ferrari motor car company.

The schools in the pictures are also named after people. They may be people known nationally, or sometimes only in the local area that the school is in.



Cosa pensi ?

How easy or hard do you think it would be to choose the right school in Italy, based on students' aspirations? Is it the same in Australia?

Cosa pensi ?

Did you know that students who go to an Italian public school don't have to wear a uniform? Is this different to your school? If you had a choice, what would you prefer and why? Discuss this with your class.

L'orario scolastico

Here is a copy of the timetable, *l'orario scolastico*, that Stephen will be using over the next few days.

Scuola: Liceo Scientifico Enzo Ferrari Classe: 3A							
dalle ore	alle ore	lunedì	martedì	mercoledì	giovedì	venerdì	sabato
8.10	9.00	filosofia	inglese	matematica	inglese	storia	matematica
9.00	9.50	religione	tedesco	italiano	italiano	italiano	matematica
9.50	10.40	italiano	filosofia	matematica	scienze	latino	educazione fisica
10.40	10.55	ricreazione	ricreazione	ricreazione	ricreazione	ricreazione	ricreazione
10.55	11.45	matematica	storia dell'arte	tedesco	latino	scienze	storia
11.45	12.35	storia	scienze	educazione fisica	geografia	filosofia	inglese
12.35	13.15	latino	geografia	matematica	italiano	scienze	



Handy hint

Notice how we don't use a capital letter when writing the days of the week.

I giorni della settimana

The days of the week are on the school timetable on page 129.

lunedì	Monday
martedì	Tuesday
mercoledì	Wednesday
giovedì	Thursday
venerdì	Friday
sabato	Saturday
domenica	Sunday

Handy hint

The days **lunedì** to **venerdì** all end in an 'i' with a grave accent **ì**. Try not to leave the accent off! The accent is a prompt to the speaker to emphasise the end of the word.

Le materie

The subjects



Handy hint

It isn't a subject, but **ricreazione** (recess) is an important part of the school day. Another word for recess is **intervallo**.

Many of the Italian names of the subjects taught at the **liceo scientifico** are very similar to the English names. Can you see similarities in the lists below? There are also several languages mentioned. How are these similar to the nationalities that we looked at in Chapter 3?

la biologia	biology
la chimica	chemistry
l'educazione fisica	physical education
la fisica	physics
la filosofia	philosophy
l'inglese (m)	English
l'italiano	Italian
il latino	Latin
la matematica	mathematics
la religione	religion
le scienze	science
la storia	history
la storia dell'arte	art history
il tedesco	German

Handy hint

Notice that **le scienze** (science) is plural, so in Italian you will talk about 'the sciences'. This is because it covers all the different branches of science (chemistry, physics, biology etc.).

Handy hint

We have come across several new verbs already in this chapter: **cominciare** (to begin) **frequentare** (to attend), **studiare** (to study) and **arrivare** (to arrive).

These three verbs are all **-are** verbs because of their endings. They are all regular verbs. Do you remember the verb endings for **-are** verbs from Chapter 8?

Verbs and their endings will also vary depending on when the action is being done. So far you have learnt the present tense. There are other tenses that you will learn as you continue learning Italian, e.g. future tense, past tense.

Attività 4.2

How would you say the following in Italian? Use the verb charts in Chapter 8 to help.

Esempio I attend school. **Io frequento la scuola.**

- 1 We study Italian.
- 2 You all arrive early (**presto**).
- 3 He studies philosophy.
- 4 She goes to Enzo Ferrari secondary school.
- 5 Do you study maths?



Attività 4.3



- 1 Listen, read and repeat the sentences below.
 - a Caterina studia filosofia ma non studia chimica.
 - b Lei studia storia dell'arte e latino.
 - c Noi studiamo italiano e inglese.
 - d Mi piace l'educazione fisica.
 - e Tu studi le scienze e la matematica?
- 2 Now translate the sentences above into English. Write the sentences in your exercise book.





Attività 9.4

You will hear three students talking about subjects they study. Match the information to the pictures below. There are five pictures but only three descriptions.

1



4



2



5



3



Attività 9.5

Which of the following subjects do you do? Use the phrases **sì, io studio...** or **no, non studio...** to answer questions about your own subjects. Say them aloud and then write your responses in your exercise book.

Esempio Q Studi l'arte?

**A Sì, studio la storia dell'arte. OR
No, non studio la storia dell'arte.**

1 Studi inglese?

4 Studi matematica?

2 Studi tedesco?

5 Studi greco?

3 Studi scienze?



Investigazione **Linguistica**

Likes and dislikes

In Chapter 3 we used **mi piace** to indicate which sports we liked and in Chapter 5 which clothes we like. **Mi piace** is also an important phrase for talking about school subjects.



In the cartoon story at the beginning of the chapter we also saw **mi piacciono** when saying you like more than one thing. When we want to explain why we like or dislike something, we can use adjectives to express our reasons.

Remember, it is important to think about whether the noun we are describing is masculine or feminine and singular or plural, and if necessary change the ending of the adjective to reflect the gender and number, e.g.

le scienze (*f, p*) **sono noiose** **il latino** (*m, s*) **è noioso**

Of course if the adjective we are using to describe the subject ends in an **-e** (**difficile, facile, interessante, utile** etc.) then we don't have to alter the ending according to whether the subject is masculine or feminine. However, the ending will change from **-e** to **-i** if the subject is plural, e.g.

La matematica è interessante.

Il latino è difficile.

Le scienze sono utili.



Attività 4.6

1 Below are some common adjectives that can be used to describe school subjects. Pick the correct translations for the words from the English words provided.

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|
| a utile _____ | e noioso _____ |
| b divertente _____ | f difficile _____ |
| c facile _____ | g inutile _____ |
| d creativo _____ | h interessante _____ |

interesting	fun	useful	difficult
useless	boring	creative	easy

2 In the list of words above there are three pairs of opposites. In Italian write down the pairs of opposites.

- a** _____ e _____
- b** _____ e _____
- c** _____ e _____

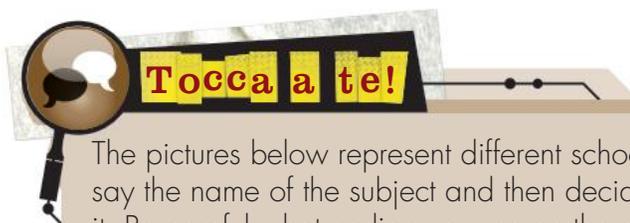
Attività 9.7

- 1 In your exercise book, complete the sentences below by choosing the correct adjective from the options given, depending on whether the subject is a masculine or feminine noun.

Esempio la chimica: creativo/interessante

La chimica è interessante.

- a la matematica: difficile/noioso
- b il greco: creativa/interessante
- c l'inglese: noiosa/utile
- d l'educazione fisica: divertente/creativo



Esempio



La geografia è interessante.

1



4



2



5



3





More likes and dislikes

Let's look at how we can express how much we like or dislike a subject. Use the scale below:



To say we like something a lot, we use **mi piace molto** or **adoro**, e.g. **mi piace molto l'italiano** or **adoro l'italiano**.

To say we like something a bit, we use **mi piace abbastanza**, e.g. **mi piace abbastanza la storia**.

To say we don't like something much, we use **non mi piace tanto**, e.g. **non mi piacciono tanto le scienze**.

To say we don't like something at all, we use **non mi piace affatto**, e.g. **non mi piace affatto l'inglese**.

Attività 4.8

Look at the pictures below and pretend that the faces represent how you feel about the different subjects. Write a phrase to express this in your exercise book.

Esempio l'inglese

Mi piace abbastanza l'inglese.



1



la storia

2



il latino

3



l'educazione
fisica

4



la fisica

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



Qual è la tua materia preferita?

My favourite subject is history.

What is your favourite subject?

La mia materia preferita è la storia.

Quali sono le tue materie preferite?

What are your favourite subjects?

Le mie materie preferite sono la matematica e la fisica.

My favourite subjects are maths and physics.

Attività 9.9

- 1 Write down your own response to the question, **qual è la tua materia preferita?** or **quali sono le tue materie preferite?**
- 2 Ask a partner what their favourite subject is.

Il prof di matematica è...

Perhaps you like a particular subject because of the teacher, e.g. **Mi piace il prof!**

The teacher might also be why you dislike a subject, e.g. **Non mi piace il prof! Non mi piace la prof!**

We can describe our teachers again through the use of adjectives (describing words). Look at the list of possible adjectives you could use.

antipatico	unpleasant
bravo/a	good
cattivo	mean
divertente	funny
serio/a	serious
severo/a	strict
simpatico/a	nice
tranquillo/a	calm
intelligente	intelligent
paziente	patient

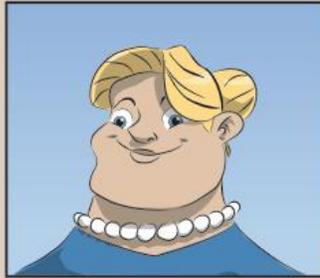
Mi piace il prof di educazione fisica, è molto divertente.

Tocca a te!

Here are a few **professori** and **professoresse** who teach at Caterina's **liceo**. Decide whether you like the different individuals and find a suitable adjective to describe them. Take turns with a partner to describe the teachers to each other.



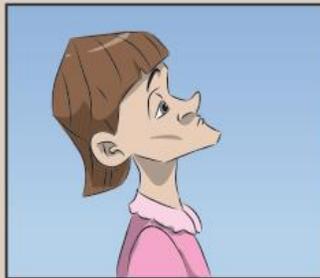
il prof di filosofia



la prof di matematica



il prof di scienze



la prof di italiano



il prof di educazione fisica

Esempio
Mi piace
il prof di educazione
fisica, è molto
divertente.

La seconda ora
comincia alle nove e
cinquanta e la quarta
dopo la ricreazione.



Investigazione Linguistica

I numeri ordinali

So far you have learnt the numbers 1–100 in Italian. If you want to specify a particular order of things, you have to use a different type of number. These are called **ordinal numbers**. For example, when you win a race, you don't say 'I came one', you say 'I came first'. Or if you are talking about the order of subjects you have on a particular day you say, 'I have maths first period, history second and English third', **Alla prima ora ho matematica, alla seconda storia e alla terza inglese.**

1 primo/a	first	5 quinto/a	fifth	9 nono/a	ninth
2 secondo/a	second	6 sesto/a	sixth	10 decimo/a	tenth
3 terzo/a	third	7 settimo/a	seventh		
4 quarto/a	fourth	8 ottavo/a	eighth		

Ordinal numbers are adjectives because they are describing a noun. When you are using ordinal numbers with a timetable they are describing **l'ora** (the period). They show the gender of the noun by the last letter of the adjective. **L'ora** is a feminine noun and so **prima, seconda** etc. are used.

Handy hint

Some of the ordinal numbers are very similar to the numbers you have already learnt. They are spelt using similar letters, e.g. **sette** and **settimo**. They may also have links to other English words. Think of the meaning of the words 'octave' and 'decimal' in English and consider how they could be linked to the ordinal numbers **ottavo** and **decimo**.

lunedì
filosofia
religione
italiano
ricreazione
matematica
storia
latino

Attività 9.10

On the left is a full day of Stephen's timetable. In your exercise book, write the order in which Stephen will have each of the subjects.

Esempio La prima lezione è filosofia,
la seconda lezione è...

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

To ask someone what year they are in we use the question:

Che classe fai?

What year are you in?

Faccio la prima superiore.

I'm in the first year of high school.

Handy hint

An **asilo nido** is not really school, it is more like daycare. Like schools, in Italy most of these centres are run by the government. **Scuola materna** is like kindergarten.



Investigazione Culturale

Il sistema scolastico italiano

Remember when we were discussing the different types of high schools Italian students can attend (**il liceo linguistico**, **il liceo scientifico** etc.)? Let's have a look at the schools they go to before high school! Before reaching **la scuola superiore**, Italian students first attend **l'asilo nido**, **la scuola materna**, **la scuola elementare**, and **la scuola media**. Have a look at the table below which indicates how old the students are for each stage of schooling:

0-3 anni	l'asilo nido
3-5 anni	la scuola materna
6-11 anni	la scuola elementare (5 years)
11-14 anni	la scuola media (3 years)
14-19 anni	la scuola superiore (4-5 years)

To indicate which level of schooling a student is at, they specify which type of school they are going to, and what year they are completing at that school. For the year it is necessary to use **i numeri ordinali** on the previous page. A student may be in their **primo anno** (first year) **di scuola elementare** or their **terzo anno** (third year) **di scuola media** or maybe their last year, their **quinto anno** (fifth year) **di scuola superiore**. At the end of **la scuola media** students must choose a type of **scuola superiore** to attend (see page 128 for a list of these schools).



Investigazione Linguistica

L'ora

To find out at what time something occurs, you use the phrase **a che ora..?** To respond to this question use **alle** (at) followed by the time, e.g.

A che ora hai matematica il lunedì?

What time do you have maths on Mondays?

Alle dieci e cinquantacinque. At 10.55 a.m.

A che ora comincia la scuola il martedì?

What time does school start on Tuesdays?

Alle otto e dieci. At 8.10 a.m.

Note that when we want to say 'at one o'clock' we use the phrase **all'una**. Be careful of this exception!

Attività 9.11

Using Stephen's **orario scolastico** on page 129 find the answers to the questions below and write them in your exercise book:

Esempio Oggi è lunedì. A che ora Stephen ha italiano?
Stephen ha italiano alle nove e cinquanta.

- 1 Oggi è martedì. A che ora Stephen ha filosofia?
- 2 Oggi è mercoledì. A che ora Stephen ha tedesco?
- 3 Oggi è giovedì. A che ora Stephen ha latino?
- 4 Oggi è venerdì. A che ora Stephen ha scienze?
- 5 Oggi è sabato. A che ora Stephen ha matematica?
- 6 Oggi è sabato. A che ora Stephen ha educazione fisica?



Investigazione Culturale

There are several aspects of school life in Italy that are different to school life here in Australia. One of the differences is the time of day that school ends for Italian students in comparison to Australian students. Read what Caterina and Stephen are chatting about in the pictures on the right.

That's right, Italian students finish school at lunchtime! They may finish any time between 12.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m. One advantage of finishing earlier is that Italian students get to go home for lunch which is traditionally the main meal of the day.



Cosa pensi ?

Is the Italian school system very different to the Australian system? How are they different?

Cosa pensi ?

- 1 Think back over all of the differences you have looked at between school in Italy and Australia. Would you prefer to go to school in Italy or do you like the Australian system better? Give reasons for your answer.
- 2 Although there are several differences, there are also many aspects of school life in Italy and Australia that are the same. Can you think of what they have in common?
- 3 Why do you think the holiday over Christmas is called **la settimana bianca**? On the Internet investigate what sorts of activities Italians take part in over this Christmas period.

The school day starts earlier, generally at 8.00 a.m. and there is a morning break for recess (**l'intervallo/la ricreazione**) so that the students can have a short break and a snack between their lessons.

School finishes earlier but most Italian schools have classes on Saturdays! How would you like to go to school every Saturday?

Some other differences include the fact that most Italian schools do not have uniforms and Italian schools are usually co-educational. It is very rare to find a girls' or boys' school in Italy.

Italian schools also have a serious focus on exams. At the end of every level of schooling (primary, middle and high schools) students must pass exams before they can move on to the next level. High school students in their final year take exams whether they want to go to university or not. Can you imagine taking exams to graduate primary school?



Investigazione Linguistica



I mesi dell'anno

When looking at the **orario scolastico** did you notice that the days of the week are not written with a capital letter in Italian? This is also the case for **i mesi dell'anno** (the months of the year).

gennaio	January	luglio	July
febbraio	February	agosto	August
marzo	March	settembre	September
aprile	April	ottobre	October
maggio	May	novembre	November
giugno	June	dicembre	December



Investigazione Culturale

We have looked at a few different aspects of school life in Italy that are different to Australia. Another difference is when the school holidays occur. The school year commences in Italy in **settembre** and concludes in **giugno**. This means that a year at school goes over two calendar years. In the Northern Hemisphere students have their summer holiday in **giugno, luglio e agosto**. Over **Natale e Capodanno** (Christmas and New Year) Italians have two weeks or so off school to celebrate. Many Italians will take **una settimana bianca** and spend a week skiing in the Alps or the Apennines.

Riassunto

Now you can:

ask and say what year you are in

Che classe fai?
Faccio la prima
media inferiore.

What year are you in?
I am in the first year of
middle school.

talk about subjects

le materie subjects
la chimica chemistry
l'educazione fisica physical education
la filosofia philosophy
la fisica physics
il tedesco German
l'inglese English

l'italiano Italian
il latino Latin
la matematica mathematics
la religione religion
le scienze science
la storia history
la storia dell'arte art history

ask and say what time a subject begins

A che ora hai matematica il lunedì?
Alle undici e cinquantacinque.

What time do you have maths on Monday?
At 11:50 a.m.

ask and say which subjects you like and dislike

non mi piace affatto I don't like (it) at all
non mi piace tanto I don't like (it) much
mi piace abbastanza I like (it) a little bit
mi piace molto I like (it) a lot
adoro I love (it)
Mi piace molto l'italiano. I like Italian a lot.
Non mi piace affatto l'inglese. I don't like English at all.
Qual è la tua materia preferita? What is your favourite subject?
La mia materia preferita è la storia. My favourite subject is history.

use ordinal numbers

primo/a	first	quinto/a	fifth	nono/a	ninth
secondo/a	second	sesto/a	sixth	decimo/a	tenth
terzo/a	third	settimo/a	seventh
quarto/a	fourth	ottavo/a	eighth

Alla prima ora ho storia, The first period is history,
alla seconda ora ho inglese. the second period is English.

use months of the year

gennaio	January
febbraio	February
marzo	March
aprile	April
maggio	May
giugno	June
luglio	July
agosto	August
settembre	September
ottobre	October
novembre	November
dicembre	December

use adjectives to describe your subjects and teachers

le materie	subjects	i professori	teachers
creativo/a	creative	antipatico/a	unpleasant
difficile	difficult	bravo/a	good
divertente	fun/funny	cattivo	mean
facile	easy	serio/a	serious
interessante	interesting	severo/a	strict
inutile	useless	simpatico/a	nice
noioso/a	boring	tranquillo/a	calm
utile	useful	intelligente	intelligent
		paziente	patient

use days of the week

lunedì	Monday
martedì	Tuesday
mercoledì	Wednesday
giovedì	Thursday
venerdì	Friday
sabato	Saturday
domenica	Sunday

10

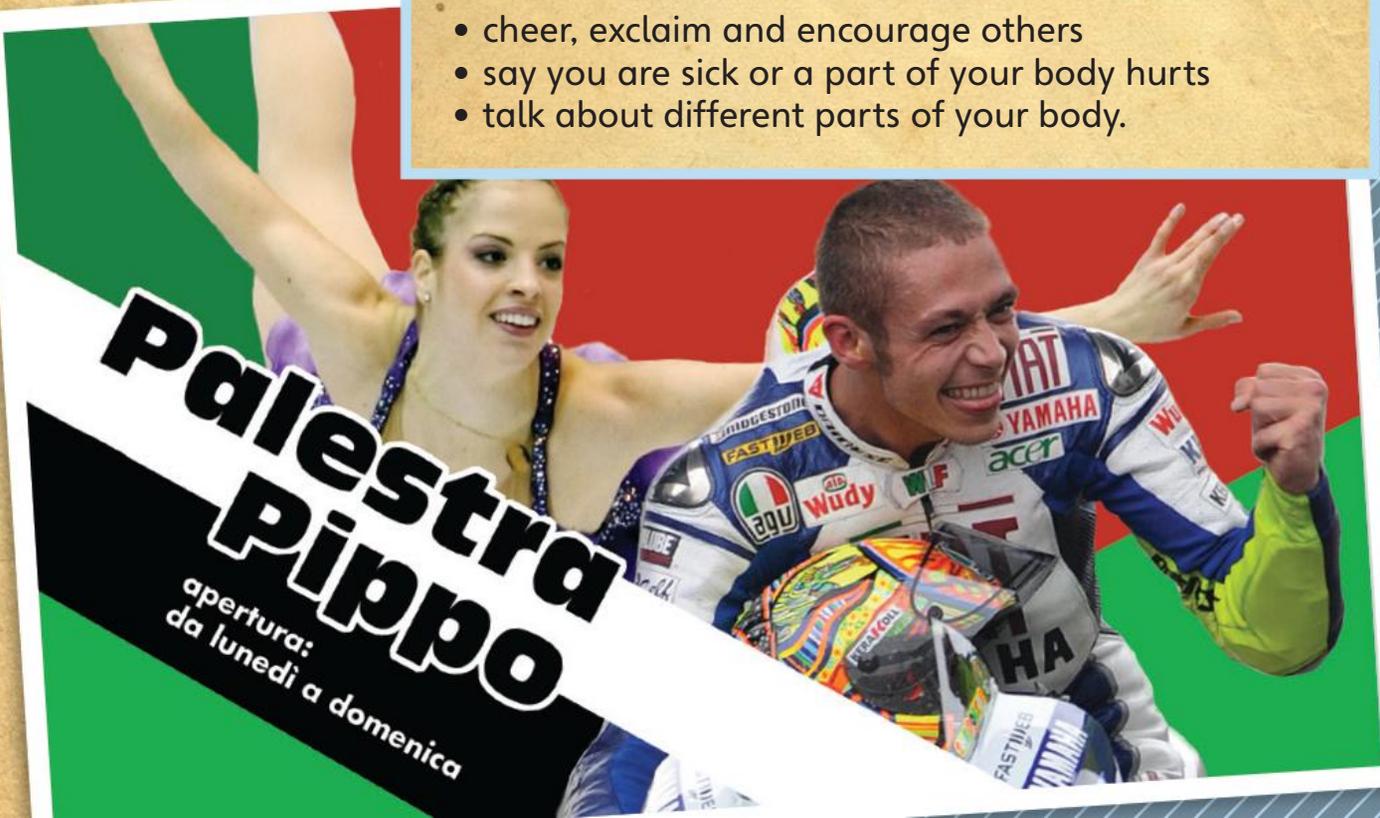
Tutti in palestra

You will learn how to:

- use the verbs **stare**, **fare** and **giocare**
- talk about sport
- use reflexive verbs
- cheer, exclaim and encourage others
- say you are sick or a part of your body hurts
- talk about different parts of your body.

**Palestra
Pippo**

apertura:
da lunedì a domenica



Quanto ci piace allenarci!

We really like to work out!



The students are at the gym, training for their competitions. They are joined by Melanie's host brother, Paolo.

Quanto mi piace allenarmi!

Anche a me! Dopo la palestra mi sento sempre felice.

Io mi sento sempre stanco dopo la palestra...

Stai attento, Stephen! Il corpo è come una macchina. Se fai troppo forse si rompe.



1

Allora il mio corpo è come una Ferrari!



2

Forza Stephen, fai come me!

Dai che ce la fai, Stephen! Sei forte!

Ragazzi, facciamo una partita a pallacanestro?

Io sono pronto adesso dopo gli esercizi.



3



4

Io non posso giocare. Mi fanno male la spalla, la mano e il piede.

Ragazzi, la Ferrari non funziona bene! C'è un meccanico qui vicino?

nomi

il corpo	the body
gli esercizi	the exercises
la mano	the hand
un meccanico	a mechanic
una partita	a game/match
il piede	the foot
la spalla	the shoulder

aggettivi

felice	happy
stanco	tired

verbi

allenarmi	to work out (myself) (from allenarsi —to work out)
funziona	it works/functions (from funzionare — to function)
giocare	to play
si rompe	it breaks down (from rompersi — to break down)
mi sento	I feel (from sentirsi —to feel)

espressioni e altre parole

adesso	now
come	like/similar to
dai che ce la fai!	come on, you can do it!
dopo	after
forse	maybe
forza!	come on!
quanto mi piace	I really like
qui vicino	near here
se fai troppo	if you do too much
sei forte!	you're great!
sempre	always
stai attento!	watch out!/be careful!

Handy hint

Did you notice anything unusual about the way Stephen talked about his body parts when complaining about his various aches and pains? In English we would say 'my shoulder', 'my foot' or 'my hand', but Stephen said **la spalla** (the shoulder), **il piede** (the foot) and **la mano** (the hand). Remember to use the definite article (**il, la** etc.) when you are talking about parts of the body.



Investigazione Linguistica

In the cartoon story Paolo used **quanto mi piace allenarmi** to say 'I really like working out'. You can use the phrase **quanto mi piace...** before a verb to indicate you really like doing something. For example, **quanto mi piace dormire** (I really like sleeping), **quanto mi piace giocare a tennis** (I really like playing tennis).

Handy hint

An **h** is added to the **tu** and **noi** forms of **giocare** to keep the hard 'k' sound of the original verb, e.g. **gioco** (I play), but **giochiamo** (we play).

Attività 10.1

These statements refer to the cartoon story. Decide if they are **veri** or **falsi**?

- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
| 1 | Paolo likes to work out. | V | F |
| 2 | Stephen feels tired after going to the gym. | V | F |
| 3 | Stephen says his body is like a Lamborghini. | V | F |
| 4 | Melanie suggests they play a game of volleyball. | V | F |
| 5 | Stephen doesn't play because his head hurts. | V | F |



Investigazione Linguistica

Verbi

You have been introduced to verbs and how they change in previous chapters. Here are a few more.

The verb **giocare** is a regular **-are** verb. **Giocare** means 'to play' in the sense of playing a game or a sport. If **giocare** is followed by a sport, the preposition **a** will go after the verb.

Gioco a calcio. I play soccer.

Stephen gioca a pallavolo. Stephen plays volleyball.

Notice that the definite article is not used with the sport when it follows **giocare + a**.



Handy hint

Giocare is not used to talk about playing musical instruments; the verb **suonare** is used instead. It means to play or make music from an instrument. **Suonare** is a regular **-are** verb.

Altri verbi

In the cartoon story, did you notice Jessica say **stai attento**? **Stai** comes from the verb **stare**. **Stare** means 'to stay', but also 'to be' or 'to feel'. It is an irregular verb.

	stare	to be/to feel
singular	(io) sto (tu) stai (lui/lei) sta	I am/feel you are/ feel he/she/it is/feels
plural	(noi) stiamo (voi) state (loro) stanno	we are/feel you are/ feel they are/feel

Be aware that **fare** can also mean 'to do' and 'to make'. **Fare** is also an irregular verb.

	fare	to do/play (with some sports)
singular	(io) faccio (tu) fai (lui/lei) fa	I do/play you do/play he/she does/plays
plural	(noi) facciamo (voi) fate (loro) fanno	we do/play you do/play they do/play

When referring to sports, **fare** is usually followed by the sport.

- fare sport** to play sport
Faccio karate. I do karate.
Facciamo nuoto. We do swimming.
Fanno sport nautici. They do water sports.

Tocca a te!

With a partner, take turns asking the question **quali sport fai?** (What sports do you play/do?). Answer with **(io) faccio** + sport or **(io) gioco a** + sport.

Handy hint

You have already seen the verb **stare** in the questions **come stai?** and **come sta?** and the response **sto bene**.

Handy hint

When talking about individual sports you can use **giocare** as well as **fare**, but when talking about sport in general use **fare sport**, e.g. **gioco a calcio, faccio sport**.

Attività 10.2

Complete these sentences with the correct form of the verb in brackets. You will also need to work out whether to include the preposition **a**. Then write out the English translation.

Esempio I ragazzi (**fare**) _____ sport.
I ragazzi fanno sport.
The boys play sport.

- 1 Tu (**fare**) _____ karate.
- 2 Noi (**stare**) _____ bene.
- 3 Io (**giocare**) _____ basket con la mia amica.
- 4 Loro (**stare**) _____ a casa.
- 5 Io e Marco (**giocare**) _____ cricket.

Attività 10.3

Write down the Italian for the following sentences.

Modello I don't feel well. (**Io non sto bene.**)

- 1 We play football at school.
- 2 Roberto doesn't feel well.
- 3 They play sport together.
- 4 I like to do swimming.
- 5 How do you all feel?

Gli Azzurri



Investigazione Culturale



Gli sport

Italians love their sport and they have had many famous sport stars. **Valentino Rossi** is one of the most successful motorcycle racers of all time, with seven MotoGP World Championships to his name. **Fabio Cannavaro** who was the first defender to win the FIFA World Player of the Year. In 2006 he captained the Italian team (**Gli Azzurri**) to victory in the World Cup. **Gli Azzurri** have won the soccer World Cup (**la Coppa del Mondo**) four times.

Italy is also famous for its **Serie A** soccer teams including **AC Milan**, **Inter Milan**, **Juventus** and **Lazio**. These clubs attract some of the best football players in the world, including Australians John Aloisi, Vincenzo Grella and Mark Bresciano. **Serie A** teams have had a rich history of success, not just in Italy with **lo Scudetto** and the Italian premiership, but all over Europe and the world, winning the UEFA Cup, the European Champions' League and many more. Did you know that AC Milan actually started in 1899 as a cricket club?

Other popular Italian sports include cycling (**il ciclismo**) and motor racing (**l'automobilismo**) with **Ferrari** being the oldest and most successful team in the Formula One championship.

La Ferrari



Cosa pensi ?

Of the sports stars listed on the previous page, how many had you heard of already? Is your favourite sport more or less popular in Italy than Australia? Are that sport's stars as well known? Do some research on your favourite sport in Italy, find out if that sport is popular and who are the best Italians in that field.



Ritorno in palestra

1 Che sport fai tu in Australia?
Faccio tennis e nuoto.
No, in piscina con la mia squadra di nuoto.
Dove fai nuoto? In spiaggia?

2 E tu, quali sport fai?
Faccio calcio con la mia squadra, atletica a scuola, tennis con Caterina e basket con gli amici.
Fai molti sport!
Attenzione!

3 Oh!

4 Sì, sto bene.
Tutto bene?
Non preoccuparti. Sono imbranata!
Mi dispiace.

5 Vuoi venire con me per... per un gelato?
Sì, voglio venire!
Allora andiamo.

nomi

la piscina the swimming pool
la spiaggia the beach
la squadra my team

aggettivi

imbranato/a clumsy

verbi

mi dispiace I am sorry
non preoccuparti don't worry
 (from **preoccuparsi**—to worry)
venire to come

espressioni e altre parole

attenzione! look out!
ops! oops!
tanto a lot/very much
tutto bene? is everything alright?/are you alright?

Attività 10.4

With a partner use the phrases in the grids below to create a dialogue.

A	Che sport fai tu?	lo faccio	calcio.
	Ti piace lo sport ?	lo gioco a	nuoto.
			tennis.

B	Sì, faccio sport.		pallacanestro.
	Sì, mi piace molto lo sport.	Gioco a	karate.
	No, non faccio sport.	Faccio	ciclismo.

A	Giochi a	pallacanestro	con Dario?
	Fai	karate	con gli amici?
		ciclismo	con tuo fratello?



Lui fa nuoto.

B	No, faccio sport a scuola.	Mi piace anche	il calcio.
	Sì, faccio sport con loro.		il football australiano.



Lei gioca a tennis.



Loro giocano a calcio.



Tocca a te!

With a partner, take turns asking and answering the questions in **attività 10.4**. Remember, you can vary your answers by using the options above or any other relevant Italian vocabulary that you can remember.



Investigazione Linguistica

Verbi riflessivi

Did you notice that some verbs look different to the other verbs in the cartoon story? For example, **sentirsi**, 'to feel', **allenarsi**, 'to work out', and **rompersi** 'to break'. They are all part of a special group of verbs called **reflexive verbs**. You will learn more about these verbs as you continue to study Italian. You have already come across some reflexive verbs in this book, including **chiamarsi**, which you have used in the forms **mi chiamo**, **ti chiami** and **si chiama**.

Sentirsi is simply **sentire** + **si**, **allenarsi** = **allenare** + **si** and **rompersi** = **rompere** + **si**.



A reflexive verb is when an action is being taken by someone (or something) on themselves. In Italian a verb is made reflexive by adding a **reflexive pronoun**. In English it is like using 'self' with a verb. The **-si** ending changes depending on who you are talking about.

I pronomi riflessivi			
singular		plural	
mi	myself	ci	ourselves
ti	yourself	vi	yourselves
si	himself/herself/itself	si	themselves

For example, the verb **chiamare** means 'to call', so **chiamo** means 'I call'. By adding the reflexive pronoun **mi** to **chiamo**, it becomes 'I call myself'. **Allenare** means 'to train' so **allenarmi** becomes 'to train myself' (in English we would say 'to work out').

Look at these examples:

- Mi alleno molto.** I work out a lot.
- Ti alleni molto?** Do you work out a lot?
- Dario non si allena molto.** Dario doesn't work out a lot.
- Mi sento male.** I feel sick.
- Come ti senti?** How do you feel?
- Angela si sente bene?** Does Angela feel well?

Did you notice that the reflexive pronouns appear at either the beginning or end of the verbs? The reflexive pronoun attaches itself to the end of the verb when the verb is in its 'to' form. For example, **chiamarsi**, 'to call oneself', and **allenarsi**, 'to train oneself'. When the verb has been changed from the 'to' form, the reflexive pronoun moves to the front. For example, **si chiama**, 'he calls himself' or **mi alleno**, 'I train myself'.

Handy hint

You will come across many more reflexive verbs in Italian, as they are more common than in English. As you can see, reflexive verbs are an example of how the way something is said in Italian is often different to the way we would say it in English.



Investigazione Culturale



As we have already discovered, the language we speak or our culture will impact on how we behave in different situations. Simple things like barracking for your favourite team may be different. For example, as well as booing if something isn't to their liking, Italian audiences sometimes also whistle. Or to show appreciation Italian audiences may stamp their feet. To encourage your favourite team, player or friend you could say:

Dai che ce la fai!

You can do it!

Coraggio!

Come on!

Forza (nome di squadra persona)!

Come on (team or person's name)!

Vai!

Go!



Investigazione Linguistica

As you learnt on page 151 **sentirsi** (to feel) is a reflexive verb. We use this to say how we feel. We can also use the verb **stare** to say how we are or how we feel. What about when a part of our body hurts or is injured? You have already come across the verb **fare** (to do or to make). This useful verb is used to say a part of your body is hurting you. For example, **mi fa male il piede**. We can translate this to 'my foot is hurting me', but in English we would usually say 'my foot hurts'. Because the foot is doing the hurting, if both feet are hurting we say **mi fanno male i piedi**.

Another phrase that is often used in Italian is **avere mal di...** This is similar to saying you have some kind of 'ache' in English. For example, **mal di testa** (headache), **mal di denti** (toothache) and **mal di schiena** (backache).

Here are some more examples to use when you are talking about how you are feeling:

Mi fa male la gamba.

My leg hurts.

Mi fanno male le gambe.

My legs hurt.

Ho mal di testa.

I have a headache.

Mi sento male.

I feel sick.

Sto male.

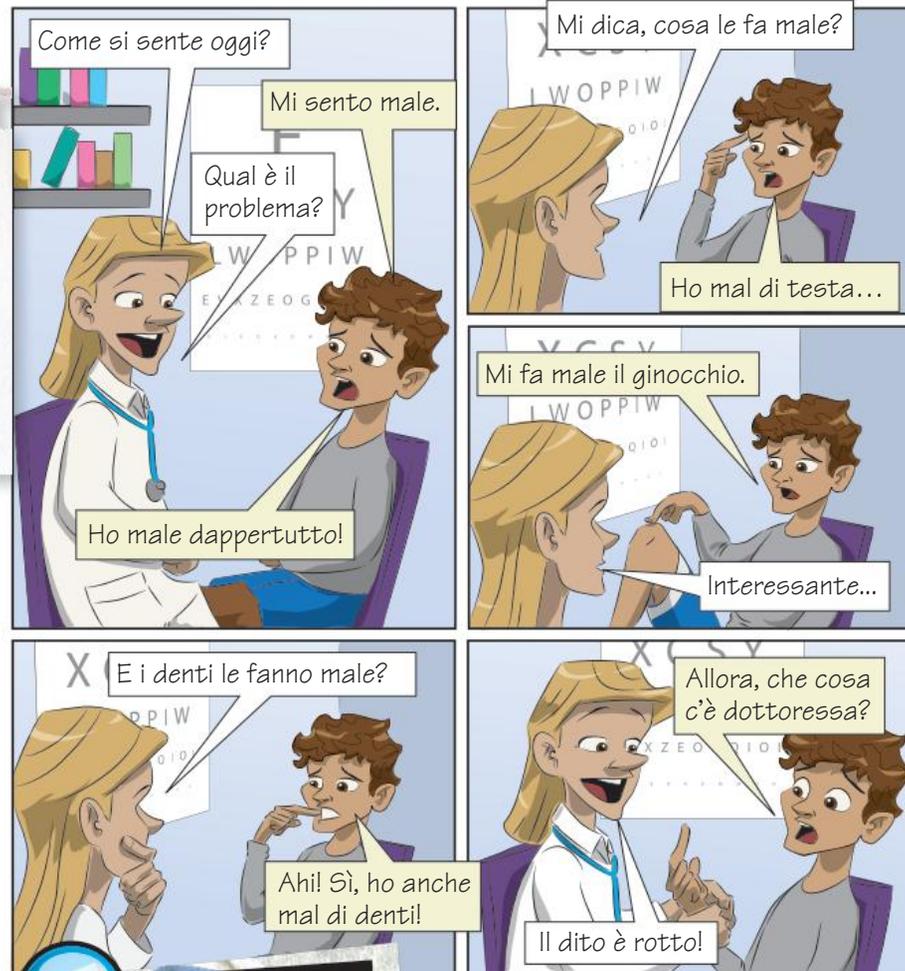
I am sick.

Stephen va dal dottore

Stephen goes to the doctor

Handy hint

Did you notice that the doctor asked Stephen **come si sente**, not **come ti senti**? The doctor and patient relationship is a formal situation where you should use **Lei** instead of **tu**.



ABC Glossario

nomi

i denti	(the) teeth
il dito	(the) finger
la dottoressa	doctor (f)
il ginocchio	(the) knee

verbi

mi dica	tell me (from dire —to say/tell)
rotto/a	broken (from rompere —to break)

espressioni e altre parole

ahi!	ouch!
che cosa c'è?	what is it?/what is wrong?
come si sente?	how are you feeling?
dappertutto	everywhere
qual è il problema?	what is the problem?

Handy hint

Stephen visited la **dottoressa**; a male doctor is il **dottore**.



Le parti del corpo

Here is a list of common body parts.



- la bocca** (the) mouth
- il collo** (the) neck
- il dente** (the) tooth
- la gamba** (the) leg
- il gomito** (the) elbow
- la lingua** (the) tongue
- il naso** (the) nose
- l'occhio** (the) eye
- il piede** (the) foot
- il pollice** (the) thumb
- la schiena** (the) back
- la spalla** (the) shoulder
- lo stomaco** (the) stomach
- la testa** (the) head
- il torace** (the) chest

The body parts in the list above all form the plurals in the regular way.

The following are irregular. You will need to learn them individually.

singular		plural	
il braccio	(the) arm	→ le braccia	(the) arms
il dito	(the) finger	→ le dita	(the) fingers
il ginocchio	(the) knee	→ le ginocchia	(the) knees
il labbro	(the) lip	→ le labbra	(the) lips
la mano	(the) hand	→ le mani	(the) hands
l'orecchio	(the) ear	→ le orecchie	(the) ears



Attività 10.5



Listen to the CD and repeat the body parts you hear.

Attività 10.6



Stand up, listen to the CD and point to your body parts as you hear them. If you get two body parts in a row incorrect, sit down. The last person standing is the winner.

Attività 10.7



Listen to the CD. You will hear six body parts. Say they are hurting.

Esempio lo stomaco **Mi fa male lo stomaco.**

Attività 10.8

With a partner use the phrases in the following grid to create a dialogue.

A Come si sente oggi?

Come stai?

B Non mi sento bene.

Dottore, sto male!

Mi sento abbastanza bene oggi, grazie.

A Cosa ti fa male? (la) testa?

Hai mal di (i) piedi?

Non hai mal di (i) denti?

B Mi fa male (la) testa (lo) stomaco.

Mi fanno male (i) piedi e ho anche mal di (la) schiena.

No, non ho mal di (i) denti ma mi fa male (il) collo.

Attività 10.4

How you would say the following in Italian? Write the answers in your exercise book.

Esempio I have a stomach-ache. **Ho mal di stomaco.**

- 1 I have a headache.
- 2 My foot hurts.
- 3 I don't feel well.
- 4 My hand hurts.
- 5 I have a toothache.
- 6 Nathan has a headache.
- 7 Melanie feels sick.
- 8 Jessica has a sore knee.
- 9 Her shoulder hurts.
- 10 Paolo doesn't feel well.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

Come sta Stefano? **Gli fa male la gamba.**
How is Stefano? His leg hurts.

Come sta Jessica? **Non si sente bene.**
How is Jessica? She doesn't feel well.

Che cosa c'è? **Ha mal di testa.**
What is wrong? She has a headache.

Come sta Nathan? **Si sente male.**
How is Nathan? He feels sick.

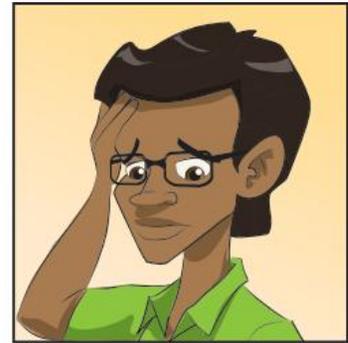
Sta male? **Sì, sta molto male.**
Is he sick? Yes, he is very sick.



Attività 10.10

How would these people say how they feel?
Write out each statement.

Esempio Nathan, come stai?
Mi fa male la testa.



Nathan



Stephen



Melanie



Jessica



Akrim



Now, with a partner, practise asking and answering how the characters feel. Take turns to ask and answer the questions.

Esempio Come sta Nathan?
Nathan ha mal di testa.

Ripasso

1 Match the questions with the possible answers.

Domande

- Come ti senti?
- Quale sport ti piace?
- Che sport fai?
- Ti fa male la testa?
- Con chi giochi a tennis?
- Come sta Stefano?

Risposte

- Non si sente bene. Ha mal di testa.
- Faccio nuoto.
- Gioco con il mio amico.
- Mi sento bene, grazie.
- Sì, mi fa molto male.
- Mi piace il rugby.

2 Practise using **quanto mi piace...** by translating the following sentences in your exercise book.

- a I really like singing.
- b I really like living in Australia.
- c I really like playing soccer.
- d I really like studying Italian.
- e I really like doing karate.

3 What do you really like doing? Write two sentences of your own using **quanto mi piace...**

4 Translate the phrases in brackets into Italian to complete the dialogue below:

- a Ciao, come stai? (I don't feel well)

- b Che cosa c'è? (I have a headache.)

- c Mi dispiace. E Melanie, come sta? (She is sick too.)

- d Anche lei ha mal di testa? (No, she has a toothache.)

- e Allora, Stephen sta male? (No, Stephen is very well.)

5 Practice the above dialogue out loud with a partner. Take turns to ask questions and give answers.

Riassunto

Now you can:

talk about the parts of your body

la bocca	(the) mouth	la schiena	(the) back
il collo	(the) neck	la spalla	(the) shoulder
il dente	(the) tooth	lo stomaco	(the) stomach
la gamba	(the) leg	la testa	(the) head
il gomito	(the) elbow	il torace	(the) chest
la lingua	(the) tongue		
il naso	(the) nose		
l'occhio	(the) eye		
il piede	(the) foot		
il pollice	(the) thumb		

talk about body parts with irregular plurals

singular		plural	
il braccio	(the) arm	→ le braccia	(the) arms
il dito	(the) finger	→ le dita	(the) fingers
il ginocchio	(the) knee	→ le ginocchia	(the) knees
il labbro	(the) lip	→ le labbra	(the) lips
la mano	(the) hand	→ le mani	(the) hands
l'orecchio	(the) ear	→ le orecchie	(the) ears

say how you feel when you are sick or part of your body hurts

Non mi sento bene.	I don't feel well.
Sto male.	I am sick.
Ho mal di testa.	I have a headache.
Mi fa male lo stomaco.	I have a sore stomach.

talk about sport

Che sport fai?	What sport do you play/do?
(Io) faccio nuoto.	I do swimming
(Io) gioco a tennis.	I play tennis.
Dove fai sport?	Where do you play/do sport?
(Io) faccio sport in palestra.	I play/do sport in the gym.
Con chi giochi a tennis?	Who do you play tennis with?

cheer, exclaim or encourage others

Dai che ce la fai!	You can do it!
Coraggio!	Come on!
Forza!	Come on!
Vai!	Go!
Forza Italia!	Come on Italy!

use the verb stare

	stare	to be/feel
singular	(io) sto	I am/feel
	(tu) stai	you are/feel
	(lui/lei) sta	he/she/it is/feels
plural	(noi) stiamo	we are/feel
	(voi) state	you are/feel
	(loro) stanno	they are/feel

use the verb fare

	fare	to do/play
singular	(io) faccio	I do/play
	(tu) fai	you do/play
	(lui/lei) fa	he/she/it does/plays
plural	(noi) facciamo	we do/play
	(voi) fate	you do/play
	(loro) fanno	they do/play

ask and say how someone is feeling

Che cosa c'è?	What is it?/What is wrong?
Cosa ti fa male?	What is hurting you?
Qual è il problema?	What is wrong?/ What is the problem?
Melanie sta bene.	Melanie is well.
Jessica ha mal di testa.	Jessica has a headache.

Key grammatical terms

What is called?	What does it do?	Examples
Adjective	Adjectives are often called describing words. They describe nouns. An adjective must agree with the noun that is describing. Agreement means that the adjective will change according to the gender and number of the noun.	Nina è bella e alta . Il Colosseo è un monumento antico .
Definite article	Definite articles are words that mean 'the'. There are seven definite articles: il, lo, l', la, i, gli and le. The gender, number and first letters of the word that follows the definite article will help you choose which one to use.	Compro la gonna. Per la colazione mangio le fette biscottate e bevo il caffè. Gli australiani sono in piazza. Mi fa male lo stomaco. Mi piace l' automobilismo.
Indefinite article	Indefinite articles are words that mean 'a' or 'an'. There are four definite articles in Italian: un, uno, un' and una. The gender and first letter of the word that follows the indefinite article will help you choose which one to use.	Caterina ha un cane e un gatto. Ho uno zio americano. Gioco a pallacanestro con un' amica. Melanie è una ragazza australiana.
Noun	Nouns are often called naming words. They are people, animals, places and things. The last letter of a noun will usually show whether it is masculine or feminine and singular or plural.	L'accompagnatrice si chiama Nina . Roma è una bella città . Sono in piazza con i miei amici . Mangio un gelato .
Possessive adjective	Possessive adjectives tell us who owns something or who something belongs to. The 'owner', the gender and number of the object will help you choose which one to use.	Il mio cane è piccolo. Sua sorella va in Francia. I nostri genitori sono a casa.
Subject pronoun	Subject pronouns indicate who we are talking about and who is performing an action. There are eight main subject pronouns in Italian: io, tu, lui, lei, Lei, noi, voi and loro.	Io vado a Roma. Lui parla con Melanie al telefonino. Tu e Alessandro mangiate la pizza.
Verb	Verbs are often called doing words. They describe actions, feelings and being. A verb will change depending on who is doing the action, feeling or being.	Io sono a Roma. Dormi in camera da letto. Andate a scuola. Giochiamo a calcio. Mi fanno male le gambe.

Verb tables

Irregular verbs

The following verbs do not follow a set pattern and need to be learnt individually.

	essere	to be
singular	(io) sono (tu) sei (lui/lei) è	I am you are he/she/it is
plural	(noi) siamo (voi) siete (loro) sono	we are you all are they are

	avere	to have
singular	(io) ho (tu) hai (lui/lei) ha	I have you have he/she/it has
plural	(noi) abbiamo (voi) avete (loro) hanno	we have you all have they have

	andare	to go
singular	(io) vado (tu) vai (lui/lei) va	I go you go he/she/it goes
plural	(noi) andiamo (voi) andate (loro) vanno	we go you all go they go

	abitare	to live (somewhere)
singular	(io) abito (tu) abiti (lui/lei) abita	I live you live he/she lives
plural	(noi) abitiamo (voi) abitate (loro) abitano	we live you all live they live

	bere	to drink
singular	(io) bevo (tu) bevi (lui/lei) beve	I drink you drink he/she/it drinks
plural	(noi) beviamo (voi) bevete (loro) bevono	we drink you drink they drink

	stare	to be/to feel
singular	(io) sto (tu) stai (lui/lei) sta	I am/I feel you are/feel he/she/it is/feels
plural	(noi) stiamo (voi) state (loro) stanno	we are/feel you are/feel they are/feel

	fare	to do/play
singular	(io) faccio (tu) fai (lui/lei) fa	I do/play you do/play he/she/it does/plays
plural	(noi) facciamo (voi) fate (loro) fanno	we do/play you do/play they do/play

Regular verbs

The following verbs are regular and follow a pattern according to the verb ending. Any regular verbs will follow the same patterns.

–ARE verbs

	cantare	to sing
singular	(io) canto (tu) canti (lui/lei) canta	I sing you sing he/she/it sings
plural	(noi) cantiamo (voi) cantate (loro) cantano	we sing you sing they sing

–ERE verbs

	prendere	to take/to get
singular	(io) prendo (tu) prendi (lui/lei) prende	I take/get you take/get he/she/it takes/gets
plural	(noi) prendiamo (voi) prendete (loro) prendono	we take/get you take/get they take/get

–IRE verbs

	dormire	to sleep
singular	(io) dormo (tu) dormi (lui/lei) dorme	I sleep you sleep he/she/it sleeps
plural	(noi) dormiamo (voi) dormite (loro) dormono	we sleep you sleep they sleep

Italian-English wordlist

a

a	to (travel to), in (live in) a city, village, suburb, landmark or building	autobus	bus
a domani	until tomorrow	automobilismo	motor racing
a più tardi!	see you later/until later	avanti	come in
a presto	see you soon	avanzare	to move forward
abbastanza	a little bit, enough	avere	to have
abbigliamento	clothing	avere fame	to be hungry
abitare	to live (somewhere)	avere paura	to be afraid
accompagnatore (m)	chaperone	azzurro/a/i/e	sky blue
accompagnatrice (f)	chaperone		
acqua	water	b	
acquario	aquarium	baffo	whisker
adesso	now	bagno	bathroom
adorare	to adore, to love	balcone	balcony
aereo	plane	banana	banana
aeroplano	aeroplane	barca	boat
affatto	at all	basket (m)	basketball
agente	agent	basso/a/i/e	short
agosto	August	basta	enough
ahi!	ouch!	basta per ora	enough for now
aiuto	help	becco	beak
ala (f)	wing	bei voti	good marks
alle	at (time)	bello/a/i/e	beautiful
alle undici	at eleven o'clock	bene	good, well
allenarsi	to work out	benissimo	very good, very well
allenatore (m)	coach, trainer	benvenuto/a/i/e	welcome
allenatrice (f)	coach, trainer	bere	to drink
alto/a/i/e	tall	bianco/a/hi/he	white
America	America	bici	bike
americano/a/i/e	American	bicicletta	bicycle
amico/a	friend	biologia	biology
anatra	duck	biondi	blond (hair)
anche	also	birichino/a/i/e	cheeky
andare	to go	biscotto	biscuit
andiamo	let's go!	bisognare	to be necessary
va bene	OK/alright	bisogna	it is necessary
vai!	go!	blu	blue
animale	animal	bocca	mouth
anno	year	borsetta	handbag
antico/a/i/e	ancient	bosco	forest
antipatico/a/i/e	unpleasant	braccia (f)	arms
apertura	opening	braccio (m)	arm
aprile	April	braccioli	Floaties
arancione/i	orange	bravo/a/i/e	good
arrivare	to arrive	buona vacanza	bon voyage, have a good trip
arrivederci	goodbye (informal)	buonanotte	good night
arrivederla	goodbye (formal)	buonasera	good evening
artiglio	claw	buongiorno	hello/good day
ascoltatore	listener	buon pomeriggio	good afternoon
atletica	athletics	burro	butter
attento/a/i/e	careful		
stai attento!	watch out!, be careful!	C	
aula	classroom	caffè	coffee
Australia	Australia	calcio	soccer
australiano/a/i/e	Australian	camera (da letto)	bedroom
		campo	sporting ground, pitch
		canarino	canary
		cane	dog
		canottaggio	canoeing

cantare	to sing	costoso	expensive
capelli	hair	creativo/a/i/e	creative
cappellino	cap	crema	cream, custard
capello	hat	alla crema	cream-flavoured, custard-filled
carino	pretty, cute	gusti alla crema	cream flavours
caro/a/i/e	expensive, dear	cricket	cricket
casa	house, home	cucina	kitchen, cooking
castano/a/i/e	brown	cucinare	to cook
ce	there	cugina (f)	cousin
cellulare	mobile phone	cugino (m)	cousin
cena	dinner	culturale	cultural
cento	one-hundred	cuoca (f)	cook
cereali	cereal	cuoco (m)	cook
certo	certainly, of course		
che	what, who	d	
che bello!	he's cute! how cute	dai che c'è la fai!	you can do it!
che strano	how strange	dappertutto	everywhere
chi	who	davanti	in front of
chiamare	to call	decimo/a	tenth
chiamarsi	to call oneself	dente	tooth
chimica	chemistry	desidera?	can I help you/what would you like?
chitarra	guitar		from, of
ci vediamo	see you	di	December
ci	here, there; us, ourselves	dicembre	nineteen
ciao	hi, bye	diciannove	seventeen
ciclismo	cycling	diciassette	eighteen
cinese/i	Chinese	diciotto	ten
cinquanta	fifty	dieci	difficult
cinque	five	difficile/i	to say, to tell
cioccolato	chocolate	dire	tell me
al cioccolato	chocolate-flavoured, chocolate-filled	mi dica	descent
cioccolatino	chocolate lolly	discesa	to be sorry
cliente	customer	dispiacersi	I'm sorry
coda	tail	mi dispiace	fingers
cognome	surname	dita (f)	finger
colazione	breakfast	dito (m)	fun, funny
collo	neck	divertente/i	twelve
come	how; like, similar to	dodici	tomorrow
come stai?	how are you?	domani	Sunday
cominciare	to begin/start	domenica	after
commessa	shop assistant (f)	dopo	to sleep
commesso	shop assistant (m)	dormire	where
comoda	comfortable	dove	where is
competizione	competition	dov'è	where are
compagnia	group	dove sono	two
compagno	mate, partner	due	
compagno di classe	classmate	e	
compleanno	birthday	ecco	here, here is
comprare	to buy	educazione fisica	physical education
comunque	anyway	entrata	entrance/hall
con	with	esco	I go out
concerto	concert	esercizio	exercise
coniglio	rabbit	essere	to be
contento	happy, glad	età	age
coppa	cup		
coppa del mondo	World Cup	f	
coraggio!	come on!	facile/i	easy
cornetto	croissant	famoso/a/i/e	famous
corpo	body	fantastico	fantastic
corto/a/i/e	short	fare	to do, to play
cosa	thing	farmacia	pharmacy
così, così	so-so		

febbraio	February
felice/i	happy
fermata	bus stop
fetta	slice
fetta di pane	slice of bread
fette biscottate	crispbread
figlia	daughter
figlio	son
filosofia	philosophy
fisica	physics
football australiano	Australian Rules football
forse	maybe
forte/i	strong
forza!	come on!
forza Italia!	come on Italy!
fra poco	soon
fragola	strawberry
alla fragola	strawberry-flavoured
Francia	France
francese/i	French
fratellastro	half-brother, stepbrother
fratello	brother
fratellino	little brother
frigo	fridge
frutta	fruit
gusti alla frutta	fruit flavours
frutti di bosco	fruits of the forest
funzionare	to work, to function

g

gabinetto	toilet
gamba	leg
gara	competition, contest
garage	garage
gatto	cat
genitore	parent
gennaio	January
Germania	Germany
giacca	jacket
giallo/a/i/e	yellow
Giappone	Japan
giapponese/i	Japanese
giardino	garden
ginocchia (f)	knees
ginocchio (m)	knee
giocare	to play
giocatore (m)	player
giocatrice (f)	player
gioco	game
giornale	newspaper
giorno	day
giovedì	Thursday
giro	tour, ride
Giro d'Italia	Tour of Italy
giugno	June
gnocco	dumpling
gnomo	gnome
golf	golf
gomito	elbow
gonna	skirt
grande/i	big
grazie	thank you

Grecia	Greece
greco/a/i/e	Greek
grigio/ia/i/ie	grey
gusto	taste, flavour
gusti alla crema	cream flavours
gusti alla frutta	fruit flavours

i

idea	idea
imbronato/a/i/e	clumsy
immagine	image, picture
in	to (travel to), in (live in) states/ territories, regions, countries, continents
Inghilterra	England
inglese/i	English
insieme	together
intelligente/i	intelligent
interessante/i	interesting
interessi	interests, hobbies
intervallo	recess
inutile/i	useless
invece	on the other hand
io	I
Italia	Italy
italiano/a	Italian

j

jeans	jeans
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l

là	there
labbra (f)	lips
labbro (m)	lip
latino	Latin
latte	milk
lavanderia	laundry
lavorare	to work
lei	she, her
Lei	you (formal)
lezione (f)	lesson
libanese/i	Lebanese
Libano	Lebanon
liceo	high school
liceo scientifico	science high school
limone	lemon
lingua	language, tongue
lingue straniere	foreign languages
liscio/ia/i/ie	straight
loro	their; their
lucertola	lizard
luglio	July
lui	he, him
lunedì	Monday
lungo/a/hi/he	long

m

ma	but
macchina	car
madre	mother
maggio	May
maggiore/i	older, bigger

fratello maggiore	older brother
maglietta	T-shirt
maglione	jumper
magnifico	magnificent
magro/a/i/e	slim
male	bad, unwell
mal di denti	toothache
mal di stomaco	stomach-ache
mal di testa	headache
mamma	mum
mangiare	to eat
mangiamo!	let's eat!
mani (f)	hands
mano (f)	hand
in mano	in (his/her) hand
margarina	margarine
marito	husband
marmellata	jam
alla marmellata	jam-filled
marrone/i	brown
martedì	Tuesday
marzo	March
matematica	mathematics
materia	subject
matrigna	stepmother
mattina	morning
me	me
meccanico	mechanic
mentre	while
mercoledì	Wednesday
miele	honey
mio/a/ei/e	my
moda	fashion
moderna	modern
molto	very, a lot
mondo	world
mostrare	to show
motorino	motor scooter
musica	music

n

nascita	birth
naso	nose
nave	ship
negozio	shop
neozelandese/i	New Zealander
nero/a/i/e	black
netball	netball
nipote	grandson, granddaughter; nephew, niece
Nizza	Nice (a city in France)
nocciola	hazelnut
alla nocciola	hazelnut-flavoured
noi	us, we
noioso/a/i/e	boring
nome	name
non	not
non c'è male	not too bad
non tanto bene	not so good
non vedo l'ora!	I can't wait!
nonna	grandmother
nonno	grandfather
nono/a	ninth

nostro/a/i/e	our
notte (f)	night
novanta	ninety
novembre	nine
numero	November
nuotatore (m)	number
nuotatrice (f)	swimmer
nuoto	swimming
Nuova Zelanda	New Zealand

O

occhi	eyes
occhiali	glasses, spectacles
occhiali da sole	sunglasses
occhio	eye
oggetto	subject
oggi	today
onda	wave
ondulato/a/i/e	wavy
ora	hour, time, (school) period
orecchie (f)	ears
orecchio (m)	ear
ospite	guest, host
ottanta	eighty
ottavo/a	eighth
otto	eight
ottobre	October

p

padre	father
palestra	gym
palla	ball
pallacanestro (f)	basketball
pallavolo (f)	volleyball
palloncino	balloon
pane (m)	bread
panino	bread roll
papà	dad
papagallino	budgie
pappagallo	parrot
partita	game, match
passeggiata	walk, stroll
patrigno	stepfather
paziente/i	patient
pelo	fur
per favore	please
permettere	to allow
permesso	may I?
però	but, however
pesca	fishing, peach
pesce	fish
piacere	to like; pleased to meet you
piatto	plate
piazza	town square
piccolo/a/i/e	small
piede	foot
a piedi	on foot
pigro/a/i/e	lazy
pinna	fin
piscina	swimming pool
pistacchio	pistachio

più	more
piuma	feather
po'	bit
pollice	thumb
pomeriggio	afternoon
porcellino d'India	guinea pig
portare	to wear, to carry
potere	to be able
pranzo	lunch
preferire	to prefer
preferisco	I prefer
preferito/a/i/e	favourite
prego	you're welcome
prendere	to catch, to get, to take
preoccuparsi	to be worried
non preoccuparti	don't worry
presentare	to introduce
presto	soon
a presto	see you soon
primo/a	first
problema (m)	problem
qual è il problema?	what is the problem?
prof	teacher
professore (m)	teacher
professoressa (f)	teacher
pronto	ready; when answering the phone 'hello'
psicologa (f)	psychologist
psicologo (m)	psychologist

q

quando	when
quanto	how much
quanto mi piace	I really like
quaranta	forty
quarto/a	fourth
quattordici	fourteen
quattro	four
questo/a/i/e	this
qui	here
qui vicino	near here
quindici	fifteen
quinto/a	fifth

r

ragazza	girl, girlfriend
ragazzo	boy, boyfriend
rana	frog
religione	religion
residenza	residence/place where you live
riccio/ia/i/ie	curly
ricreazione	recess
rischio	risk
robusto/a/i/e	robust
roditore	rodent
Roma	Rome
romano	Roman
rompersi	to break down
rosa	pink
rosso/a/i/e	red
rotto/a/i/e	broken
rugby	rugby

S

sabato	Saturday
sala da pranzo	dining room
salotto	lounge room
saluto	greeting
Samoa	Samoa
samoano/a/i/e	Samoan
scala	staircase
scarpa	shoe
scelta	choice
scena	scene
scendere	to descend
scheda	timetable
scheletro	skeleton
scherzo	joke
schiena	back
sci	skiing
sciare	to ski
sciarpa	scarf
scienze (pl)	science
scimmia	monkey
scivolone	slide
scoiattolo	squirrel
sconto	discount
scrivere	to write, to spell
come si scrive?	how do you spell that?
scudo	shield
scuola	school
scusare	to excuse, forgive
scusa	sorry, excuse me (formal)
scusi	sorry, excuse me (informal)
se	if
secondo/a	second
secondo me	in my opinion
sedici	sixteen
sei forte!	you're great!
sei	six
sempre	always
sentirsi	to feel
sera	evening
serio/a/i/e	serious
serpente	snake
sessanta	sixty
sesto/a	sixth
sette	seven
settembre	September
settimana	week
settimo/a	seventh
severo/a/i/e	strict
silenzioso	quiet
simpatico/a/i/e	kind, likeable, nice
skateboard	skateboard
smettere	to stop
smettila!	stop it!
socievole	friendly
soggiorno	living room
sorella	sister
sorellastra	half-sister, stepsister
spaghetti	spaghetti
Spagna	Spain
spagnolo/a/i/e	Spanish
spalla	shoulder

spesso	often, frequently
spiaggia	beach
sportivo/a/i/e	sporty
squama	fish scale
stanco/a/i/e	tired
stare	to be/feel
come sta?	how are you? (formal)
come stai?	how are you? (informal)
stai attento!	watch out!, be careful!
sto male	I feel sick
stomaco	stomach
storia dell'arte	art history
storia	history
straniero/a/i/e	foreign
strano/a	strange
studiare	to study
studio	study
subito	straight away/immediately
succo	juice
succo d'arancia	orange juice
succo di frutta	fruit juice
Sudafrica	South Africa
sudafricano/a/i/e	South African
Sudan	Sudan
sudanese/i/e	Sudanese
suo/a/oi/e	his, her, its, your (formal, singular)
Svizzera	Switzerland
svizzero/a/i/e	Swiss

t

tanto	much
tartaruga	turtle
tavola	table
tè	tea
tedesco/a/i/e	German
telefonino	mobile phone
tempo	time
tennis	tennis
terrazzo	balcony, deck
terzo/a	third
testa	head
timido/a/i/e	shy
topo	mouse
torace	chest
tornare	to return
torrone (m)	nougat
al torrone	nougat-flavoured
tranquillo/a/i/e	calm
tre	three
tredici	thirteen
treno	train
trenta	thirty
troppo	too much
tu	you (informal, singular)
tuo/a/oi/e	your (informal, singular)
tutti	all
tutto	everything

U

uccello	bird
un po'	a bit

undici	eleven
uno	one, a/an
uscire	to go out
esco	I go out
utile/i	useful

V

va bene	OK/alright
vai!	go!
vaniglia	vanilla
vecchio/ia/i/ie	old
vedere	to see
vela	sailing
vendere	to sell
venerdì	Friday
Venezia	Venice
venti	twenty
venticinque	twenty-five
ventidue	twenty-two
ventinove	twenty-nine
ventiquattro	twenty-four
ventisei	twenty-six
ventisette	twenty-seven
ventitré	twenty-three
ventotto	twenty-eight
ventuno	twenty-one
verde/i	green, hazel
viaggio	journey, trip
buon viaggio	bon voyage
vicino	near
Vietnam	Vietnam
vietnamita	Vietnamese
viola	purple
voi	you (plural)
volare	to fly
volere	to want
voglio	I want
vorrei	I would like
vostro/a/i/e	your (plural)
voto	mark (at school)

Y

yogurt	yoghurt
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Z

zainetto	backpack
zaino	backpack
zampa	paw
zero	zero
zia	aunt
zio	uncle
zucchero	sugar

English–Italian wordlist

a

a little bit	abbastanza, un po'
a little	un po'
a lot	molto
to be able	potere
to adore	adorare
aquarium	acquario
aeroplane	aeroplano
to be afraid	avere paura
after	dopo
afternoon	pomeriggio
age	età
agent	agente
all	tutti
to allow	permettere
alright	va bene
also	anche
always	sempre
America	America
American	americano/a/i/e
ancient	antico/a/i/e
animal	animale
anyway	comunque
April	aprile
arm	braccio
arms	braccia
to arrive	arrivare
art history	storia dell'arte
at	a
at (time)	alle
at eleven o'clock	alle undici
at all	affatto
athletics	atletica
August	agosto
aunt	zia
Australian Rules football	football australiano
Australian	australiano/a/i/e

b

back	schiena
backpack	zainetto, zaino
bad	male
balcony	terrazzo, balcone
ball	palla
balloon	palloncino
banana	banana
banana-flavoured	alla banana
basketball	basket (m), pallacanestro (f)
bathroom	bagno
to be	essere, stare
beach	spiaggia
beak	becco
beautiful	bello/a/i/e

bedroom	camera (da letto)
to begin	cominciare
bicycle	bicicletta
big	grande/i
bigger	maggiore
bike	bici
biology	biologia
bird	uccello
birth	nascita
birthday	compleanno
biscuits	biscotti
bit	po'
black	nero/a/i/e
blond (hair)	biondi
blue	azzurro/a/i/e, blu
boat	barca
body	corpo
bon voyage	buona vacanza, buon viaggio
boring	noioso/a/i/e
boy	ragazzo
boyfriend	ragazzo
bread	pane (m)
bread roll	panino
to break down	rompersi
breakfast	colazione
broken	rotto/a/i/e
brother	fratello
half-brother,	fratellastro
stepbrother	
younger brother	fratellino
brown	castano/a/i/e, marrone/i
budgie	pappagallino
bus stop	fermata
bus	autobus
but	ma, però
butter	burro
to buy	comprare
bye	ciao
to call	chiamare

c

calm	tranquillo/a/i/e
can I help you?	desidera?
canary	canarino
canoeing	canottaggio
cap	cappellino
car	macchina
careful	attento/a/i/e
be careful!	stai attento!
to carry	portare
cat	gatto
to catch	prendere
cereal	cereali
certainly/of course	certo
chaperone	accompagnatore (m), accompagnatrice (f)
cheeky	birichino/a/i/e
chemistry	chimica
chest	torace

China	Cina
Chinese	cinese/i
chocolate	cioccolato
chocolate-flavoured	al cioccolato
chocolate-filled	
chocolate lolly	cioccolatino
choice	scelta
classroom	aula
claw	artiglio
clothing	abbigliamento
clumsy	imbranato/a/i/e
coach/trainer	allenatore (m), allenatrice (f)
coffee	caffè
coffee-flavoured	al caffè
come in	avanti
come on!	coraggio!, forza!
come on Italy!	forza Italia!
comfortable	comodo
competition	competizione, gara
concert	concerto
contest	gara
cook	cuoca (f), cuoco (m)
to cook	cucinare
cooking	cucina
cousin	cugina(f), cugino(m)
cream	crema
cream flavours	gusti alla crema
creative	creativo/a/i/e
cricket	cricket
croissant	cornetto
cultural	culturale
cup	coppa
World Cup	coppa del mondo
curly	riccio/ia/i/ie
custard	crema
custard-filled	alla crema
customer	cliente
cycling	ciclismo

d

dad	papà
daughter	figlia
day	giorno
dear	caro/a/i/e
December	dicembre
deck (of a house)	terrazzo
to descend	scendere
descent	discesa
difficult	difficile/i
dining room	sala da pranzo
dinner	cena
discount	sconto
to do	fare
dog	cane
to drink	bere
duck	anatra

e

ear	orecchio (m)
ears	orecchie (f)
easy	facile/i
eight	otto

eighteen	diciotto
eighth	ottavo/a
eighty	ottanta
elbow	gomito
eleven	undici
England	Inghilterra
English	inglese/i
enough	basta, abbastanza
enough for now	basta per ora
entrance/hall	entrata
evening	sera
everything	tutto
everywhere	dappertutto
to excuse	scusare
excuse me	scusa
exercise	esercizio
expensive	caro/a/i/e, costoso/a/i/e
eye	occhio

f

famous	famoso/a/i/e
fantastic	fantastico
fashion	moda
father	padre
favourite	preferito/a/i/e
feather	piuma
February	febbraio
to feel	stare, sentirsi
fifteen	quindici
fifth	quinto/a
fifty	cinquanta
fin	pinna
finger	dito (m)
fingers	dita (f)
first	primo/a
fish scale	squama
fish	pesce
fishing	pesca
five	cinque
flavour	gusto
Floaties	braccioli
to fly	volare
foot	piede (m)
foreign	straniero/a/i/e
foreign languages	lingue straniere
forest	bosco
to forgive	scusare
forty	quaranta
four	quattro
fourteen	quattordici
fourth	quarto/a
France	Francia
French	francese/i
frequently	spesso
Friday	venerdì
fridge	frigo
friend	amico/a
friendly	socievole
frog	rana
from	di
fruit	frutta
fruit flavours	gusti alla frutta
fruit juice	succo di frutta

fruits of the forrest	frutti di bosco
fruits of the forrest-flavoured	ai frutti di bosco
fun	divertente/i
to function	funzionare
funny	divertente/i
fur	pelo

g

game	gioco, partita
garage	garage
garden	giardino
German	tedesco/a/hi/he
Germany	Germania
to get	prendere
girl	ragazza
girlfriend	ragazza
glad	contento
glasses	occhiali
gnome	gnomo
to go	andare
go!	vai!
to go out	uscire
I go out	esco
golf	golf
good	bravo/a/i/e
good	bene
very good	benissimo
goodbye	arrivederci
good day	buongiorno
good evening	buonasera
good marks	bei voti
good morning	buongiorno
good night	buonanotte
granddaughter	nipote
grandfather	nonno
grandmother	nonna
grandson	nipote
Greece	Grecia
Greek	greco/a/i/e
green	verde/i
greeting	saluto
grey	grigio/ia/i/ie
group	compagnia
guest	ospite
guinea pig	porcellino d'India
guitar	chitarra
gym	palestra

h

hair	capelli
half-brother	fratellastro
hand	mano (f)
handbag	borsetta
hands	mani (f)
happy	felice/i, contento/a/i/e
hat	capello
to have	avere
have a good trip	buona vacanza
hazel	verdi
hazelnut	nocciola
hazelnut-flavoured	alla nocciola

he	lui
he's cute!	che bello!
head	testa
headache	mal di testa
hello	buongiorno
help	aiuto
her	suo/a/oi/e
here	qui, ecco
here is	ecco
hi	ciao
high school	liceo
his	suo/a/oi/e
history	storia
home	casa
honey	miele
host	ospite
hour	ora
house	casa
how	come

how are you?	come stai?
how much	quanto
how strange!	che strano
however	però
to be hungry	avere fame
husband	marito

i

I	io
I can't wait!	non vedo l'ora!
I feel sick	sto male
I love (it)	adoro
I prefer	preferisco
I really like	quanto mi piace
I would like	(io) vorrei
I'm unwell	(sto) male
idea	idea
if	se
image	immagine
immediately	subito
in	a (city, village, suburb, landmark or building), in (states, territories, regions, countries or continents)
in (his) hand	in mano
in front of	davanti
in my opinion	secondo me
intelligent	intelligente/i
interesting	interessante/i
interests/hobbies	interessi
to introduce	presentare
it is necessary	bisogna
its	suo/a/oi/e
Italy	Italia
Italian	italiano/a

j

jacket	giacca
jam	marmellata
jam-filled	alla marmellata
January	gennaio
Japan	Giappone
Japanese	giapponese/i
jeans	jeans

joke	scherzo
journey	viaggio
juice	succo
fruit juice	succo di frutta
orange juice	succo d'arancia
July	luglio
jumper	maglione
June	giugno

k

kind	simpatico
kitchen	cucina
knee	ginocchio (m)
knees	ginocchia (f)

l

language	lingua
Latin	latino
laundry	lavanderia
lazy	pigro/a/i/e
Lebanese	libanese/i/e
Lebanon	Libano
leg	gamba
lemon	limone
lemon-flavoured	al limone
lesson	lezione (f)
let's eat!	mangiamo!
let's go!	andiamo
to like	piacere
like	come
likeable	simpatico
lip	labbro (m)
lips	labbra (f)
listener	ascoltatore (m)
to live (somewhere)	abitare
living room	soggiorno
lizard	lucertola
long	lungo/a/hi/he
to love	adorare
lounge room	salotto
lunch	pranzo

m

magnificent	magnifico
March	marzo
margarine	margarina
mark (at school)	voto
mate	compagno
classmate	compagno di classe
match	partita
mathematics	matematica
May	maggio
may I?	permesso
maybe	forse
me	me
mean	antipatico/a/i/e
mechanic	meccanico
milk	latte
mobile phone	cellulare, telefonino
modern	moderna
Monday	lunedì
monkey	scimmia

more	più
morning	mattina
mother	madre
motor racing	automobilismo
mouse	topo
mouth	bocca
to move forward	avanzare
much	tanto
mum	mamma
my	mio/a/ei/e

n

name	nome
near	vicino
near here	qui vicino
to be necessary	bisognare
neck	collo
nephew	nipote
netball	netball
New Zealand	Nuova Zelanda
New Zealander	neozelandese/i
newspaper	giornale
nice	simpatico/a/i/e
Nice (a city in France)	Nizza
niece	nipote
night	notte (f)
nine	novè
nineteen	diciannove
ninety	novanta
ninth	nono/a
nose	naso
not	non
not so good	non tanto bene
not too bad	non c'è male
nougat	torrone
nougat-flavoured	al torrone
November	novembre
now	adesso
number	numero

o

October	ottobre
often	spesso
OK	va bene
old	vecchio/ia/i/ie
older	maggiore
older brother	fratello maggiore
on the other hand	invece
one	uno
one-hundred	cento
opening	apertura
orange	arancione/i
orange juice	succo d'arancia
ouch!	ahi!
our	nostro/a/i/e
over there	là

p

parent	genitore
parrot	pappagallo
partner	compagno
patient	paziente/i

paw	zampa
peach	pesca
period (school)	ora
pharmacy	farmacia
philosophy	filosofia
physical education	educazione fisica
physics	fisica
picture	immagine
pink	rosa
pistachio	pistacchio
pistachio-flavoured	al pistacchio
pitch (sport)	campo
plane	aereo
plate	piatto
to play	fare, giocare
player	giocatore (m), giocatrice (f)
please	per favore
pleased to meet you	piacere
to prefer	preferire
pretty/cute	carino
problem	problema
psychologist	psicologa (f), psicologo (m)
purple	viola

q

quiet	silenzioso
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r

rabbit	coniglio
ready	pronto
recess	intervallo, ricreazione
red	rosso/a/i/e
religion	religione
residence	residenza
to return	tornare
ride	giro
risk	rischio
robust	robusto/a/i/e
rodent	roditore
Roman	romano
Rome	Roma
rugby	rugby

s

sailing	vela
Samoa	Samoa
Samoan	samoano/a/i/e
Saturday	sabato
to say	dire
scarf	sciarpina
scene	scena
school	scuola
science	scienze
scooter	motorino
second	secondo/a
to see	vedere
see you	ci vediamo
see you later	a più tardi
see you soon	a presto

see you tomorrow	a domani
to sell	vendere
September	settembre
serious	serio/a/i/e
seven	sette
seventeen	diciassette
seventh	settimo/a
she	lei
shield	scudo
ship	barca
shoe	scarpa
shop	negozio
shop assistant	commesso/a
short (height)	basso/a/i/e
short (length)	corto/a/i/e
shoulder	spalla
to show	mostrare
shy	timido/a/i/e
similar to	come
to sing	cantare
sister	sorella
half-sister, stepsister	sorellastra
six	sei
sixteen	sedici
sixth	sesto/a
sixty	sessanta
skateboard	skateboard
skeleton	scheletro
to ski	sciare
skiing	sci
skinny	magro/a/i/e
skirt	gonna
sky blue	azzurri
to sleep	dormire
slice	fetta
slice of bread	fetta di pane
slide	scivolone
slim	magro/a/i/e
small	piccolo/a/i/e
snake	serpente
soccer	calcio
son	figlio
soon	fra poco
sorry	scusa
to be sorry	dispiacersi
I am sorry	mi dispiace
so-so	così, così
South Africa	Sudafrica
South African	sud africano/a/i/e
spaghetti	spaghetti
Spanish	spagnolo/a/i/e
spell	scrive
sporting ground	campo
sporty	sportivo/a/i/e
squirrel	scoiattolo
staircase	scala
to start	cominciare
stepbrother	fratellastro
stepfather	patrigno
stepmother	matrigna
stepsister	sorellastra
stomach	stomaco
stomach-ache	mal di stomaco

to stop	smettere
stop it!	smettila!
straight away	subito
straight	liscio/ia/i/ie
strange	strano/a/i/e
strawberry	fragola
strawberry-flavoured	alla fragola
strict	severo/a/i/e
strong	forte/i
stroll	passeggiata
study	studio
to study	studiare
subject	materia (school), oggetto (email)
Sudan	Sudan
Sudanese	sudanese/i/e
sugar	zucchero
Sunday	domenica
sunglasses	occhiali da sole
surname	cognome
swimmer	nuotatore (m), nuotatrice (f)
swimming	nuoto
swimming pool	piscina
Swiss	svizzero/a/i/e
Switzerland	Svizzera

t

T-shirt	maglietta
table	tavola
tail	coda
tall	alto/a/i/e
to take	prendere
taste	gusto
tea	tè
teacher	prof, professoressa (f), professore (m)
to tell	dire
tell me	mi dica
ten	dieci
tennis	tennis
tenth	decimo/a
thank you	grazie
their	loro
there	ci, là
they	loro
thing	cosa
third	terzo/a
thirteen	tredici
thirty	trenta
this	questo/a/i/e
three	tre
Thursday	giovedì
time	ora, tempo
timetable	scheda
tired	stanco/a/i/e
to	a (city, village, suburb, landmark or building), in (states/territories, regions, countries or continents)
today	oggi
together	insieme
tongue	lingua
too much	troppo
tooth	dente
toothache	mal di denti

tour	giro
Tour of Italy	Giro d'Italia
town square	piazza
train	treno
tree	albero
trip	viaggio
Tuesday	martedì
turtle	tartaruga
twelve	dodici
twenty	venti
twenty-eight	ventotto
twenty-five	venticinque
twenty-four	ventiquattro
twenty-nine	ventinove
twenty-one	ventuno
twenty-seven	ventisette
twenty-six	ventisei
twenty-three	ventitré
twenty-two	ventidue
two	due

U

uncle	zio
until later	a più tardi!
unwell	male
us	noi
useful	utile/i
useless	inutile/i

V

vanilla	vaniglia
vanilla-flavoured	alla vaniglia
Venice	Venezia
very	molto
very good	benissimo
very well	benissimo
Vietnam	Vietnam
Vietnamese	vietnamita
volleyball	pallavolo (f)

W

walk	passeggiata
to go for a walk	fare una passeggiata
to want	volere
watch out!	stai attento!
water	acqua
wave	onda
wavy	ondulato/a/i/e
we	noi
to wear	portare
Wednesday	mercoledì
week	settimana
welcome	benvenuto/a/i/e
well	bene
very well	benissimo
what	che, come
what is the problem?	qual è il problema?
what would you like?	desidera?
when	quando
where	dove
where are you from?	di dove sei?
while	mentre

whisker	baffo
white	bianco/a/hi/he
who	chi
wing	ala (f)
with	con
to work	lavorare (labour, job); funzionare (function, operate)
to work out	allenarsi
world	mondo
World Cup	coppa del mondo
to be worried	preoccuparsi
don't worry	non preoccuparti

Y

years	anno
yellow	giallo/a/i/e
yoghurt	yogurt
you	Lei (formal, singular), tu (informal, singular), voi (plural)
you can do it!	dai che c'è la fai!
you're great!	sei forte!
you're welcome	prego
your	suo/a/oi/e (formal), tuo/a/oi/e (informal), vostro/a/i/e (plural)

Z

zero	zero
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